The Sydney Morning Herald.

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STEAM TO CALIFORNIA.

THE STEAM SHIP JUNO, 700 tons, will proceed to San Francisco, with the quickest despatch, should a sufficient number of passengers offer.

Intending passengers are requested to make immediate application, that no delay may occur.

No cargo will be taken, as the only object in laying the "Juno" on for California is to give those intending to migrate an opportunity of reaching the Gold Country before the sailing vessels, and all the stowage will be required for coals.

Cabin passage £35
Steerage ditto 15

Scale of provisions, and further particulars can be obtained by applying to the Commander, R. I. F. KINSOFF, between the hours of ten and four, at the Office of

Messrs. R. W. LAYTON AND CO.,
1127 Bridge-street.

FOR THE RICHMOND RIVER.

THE schooner SECRET, G. Jackson, master, will sail this evening, wind and weather permitting.

For freight or passage, apply to the master on board; or to

THOMAS CROFT,
1242 Commercial Wharf.

FOR MORETON BAY.

THE favourite schooner ANN MARY, John Brown, Master, having nearly completed her cargo, will sail this evening, wind and weather permitting.

For freight or passage, apply to the master on board; or to

THOMAS CROFT,
1243 Commercial Wharf.

FOR THE CLARENCE RIVER,

THE fast sailing clipper schooner OPALIA, George Easton, master, hourly expected, will sail twenty-four hours after the discharge of her inward cargo. The cabin accommodations of this vessel are very superior, and should sufficient encouragement offer, will be continued as a regular trader.

For freight or passage, apply to
H. BRODIE, Junior,
1245 At Brodie and Craig's Wharf.

FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT.

A REGULAR TRADER.

THE fine new clipper brig DART, George Bennett, master, hourly expected, having the principal part of her cargo engaged, will have her usual despatch. Apply to

SHEPPARD AND ALGER,
Packet Office, 470, George-street.

The cabin of this vessel is fitted up with every possible comfort, including beds, linen, &c.; has also a very spacious cabin for ladies, with every convenience. 809

FOR GEELONG DIRECT.

THE fine ast-sailing schooner PETREL, Captain Gibson, 100 tons burthen, will have quick despatch.

For freight or passage apply on board; or, to

SHEPPARD AND ALGER.
Packet Office, 470, George-street. 857

FOR HOBART TOWN.

THE well-known packet brig EMMA, 170 tons, R. F. Peckley, commander.

This vessel is hourly expected, and will be despatched in six days after arrival.

For freight or passage apply to
JOHN MACNAMARA,
1300 Queen-street.

ONLY VESSEL FOR AUCKLAND.

THE fine fast-sailing first class brig SUSAN, 219 tons register, Captain John Wood, loading at the Flour Company's Wharf, will have quick dispatch. For freight or passage, having splendid accommodation, apply to

SHEPPARD AND ALGER,
Packet Office, 470, George street.

Intending steerage passengers are requested to inspect the half deck accommodations, which are unequalled in the trade. 981

FOR HOKIANGA DIRECT,

THE A1 BARQUE HONDURAS, 300 tons burthen, H. C. Cayzer, commander, will sail for the above port positively on the 26th instant.

For freight or passage apply to Captain Cayzer, on board; to

GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER;
or to
FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.
July 17. 988

FIRST VESSEL FOR CALIFORNIA.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

THE fine fast-sailing newly coppered brig MARGARET, W. B. M'Leod, master, 250 tons burthen, will sail positively, full or not full, on Sunday, the 29th instant. For cabin or steerage passage, having still a few berths disengaged, apply to

SHEPPARD AND ALGER,
Agents.
Packet Office, 470, George-street.
Sydney, July 17.

To suit the convenience of the number of passengers engaged from the Hunter River district for this vessel, the Margaret will call off the port of Newcastle on Tuesday, the 31st instant, on which date all passengers from thence are requested to be in readiness. 936

FOR CALIFORNIA, WITH ALL DESPATCH.

CALLING AT AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND, TAKING THE PLACE OF THE LALLA ROOKH. To sail on the 15th August.

THE FINE NEW SHIP INCHINNAN, 655 tons, Henry Pearse, commander.

This vessel has a full poop, with very superior cabin accommodation.

The between decks exceedingly lofty, ventilated with scuttles and ports fore and aft, according to Government regulations for emigrants' ships, thus offering such an opportunity as has not yet occurred for

THE GOLD COUNTRY.

In the arrangements of the berths the married people and families will be separate from the single.

An experienced Surgeon will be appointed—a liberal scale of the very best provisions will be allowed, and every attention to comfort and convenience will be cared for.

Captain Pearse being well acquainted in the command of emigrant ships.

A scale of provisions, with every other information will be afforded on application to Captain Pearse, on board, at the wharf, Miller's Point; or, to

J. B. METCALFE,
or,
R. TOWNS.
Towns' Wharf. 877

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, (CALIFORNIA.)

THE SCHOONER CHEERFUL, 130 tons register, having been purchased by a gentleman who intends proceeding in her to the above port, offers advantages over any other vessel hitherto left for the Gold Country, as by her light draught of water she will be enabled to run a long way up the Sacramento River, and approach within a few miles of the diggings—thereby saving to her passengers an expensive and ruinous journey overland, or an exorbitant charge for conveyance by water from the port to the river.

Full information can be given by the Captain on board, who has been many years on the coast of California.

The Cheerful carries an experienced surgeon, and will sail positively on the 30th instant.

As it is intended to take but a limited number of passengers, early application must be made to

ROBERT B. OGILBY,
967 Gill's Hotel.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

TO SAIL POSITIVELY ON SUNDAY FIRST.

THE A1 BRIG SPEC, 168 tons register, Captain George Dicey, has only a few berths disengaged, for which immediate application is necessary, to the Captain, on board; to

ROBERT JAMIESON AND CO.;
Or
SMITH, CAMPBELL, AND CO.
July 18. 1064

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

TO SAIL PUNCTUALLY ON AUGUST 15, FULL OR NOT FULL.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, CALLING AT TAHITI AND THE SANDWICH ISLANDS, FOR FRESH PROVISIONS AND WATER.

THE first-class ship COURIER DE TAHITI, 600 tons burthen. This vessel having very superior cabin accommodation, with lofty 'tween decks, will sail on the above date. In consequence of numerous engagements for passengers, early application is necessary to

MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO.

The owner of this vessel, who proceeds in her, offers a guarantee for the comfort of passengers; and being intimately acquainted with the trade of the various ports of destination, will receive and dispose of any cargo entrusted to his care. 800

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.

THE FINE BARQUE STATESMAN, 550 tons burthen. In consequence of the alteration in the destination of the Inchinnan, the above vessel will be despatched early in August, taking a limited number of horses, which will be under the superintendence of a gentleman of experience; the Statesman will return to this colony, thus offering a quick return for the proceeds of horses, which will be guaranteed and paid by the undersigned for all horses consigned through him.

For particulars apply at the Wharf.

R. TOWNS.
Towns's Wharf, Miller's Point,
July 16. 971

FOR CALCUTTA,

THE new ship AJAX, 767 tons register, John Young, commander, formerly of the ship Sir George Seymour. This splendid vessel has great height between decks, is fitted fore and aft with large scuttles. Captain Young has had great experience in the horse trade between this port and India, and horses by this vessel will be under the superintendence of Mr. Alexander Mackellar. Fifty stalls are at present disengaged. For terms apply to Mr. Alexander Mackellar, at Braidwood, Saint Vincent; to

BROWN AND CO.;
or, to
JOSEPH S. WILLIS.

The cabin accommodations are very superior. 10293

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.

THE splendid ship COROMANDEL has still one large stern and one small side cabin disengaged, and will positively sail on the 22nd instant. Early application is necessary to

MONTEFIORE GRAHAM, AND CO.
1126

FOR CALCUTTA.

THE fine American ship AUGUSTINE HEARD, 500, C. S. Huntington, master, will sail for Calcutta in a few days.

For passage apply to
S. WILKINSON, Jun.,
1012 Macquarie-place.

TO SHIPPERS OF HORSES FOR CALCUTTA.

THE FINE A1 SHIP JOHN BRIGHT, 593 tons register, A. M'Lean, commander.

This splendid ship has great height between decks, is well ventilated, and in every respect a most desirable vessel for the conveyance of horses. As this is a chartered ship she will take in her horses at Newcastle, and proceed to sea not later than the 28th instant. The horses by this vessel will be under the superintendence of Mr. Maxwell, whose previous success in this trade is a sufficient guarantee to any person having horses to ship that they will be properly attended to. About ten stalls only disengaged, and for which number a low freight will be taken. For terms apply to

GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER,
George-street;
SAMUEL D. GORDON,
Bridge-street, Sydney;
OR TO
D. AND J. DICKSON,
467 Maitland.

TO SHIPPERS OF HORSES TO MADRAS.

THE fine A1 ship HASHEMY, 638 tons register, John Ross, commander.

This vessel will proceed to sea on 25th July, with horses; and the greater part of her stalls being engaged, intending shippers will do well to make early application.

A gentleman of experience will have charge of the horses.

Passengers per overland mail will find this a very desirable conveyance, her accommodations being superior.

Apply to
10652 LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.

FOR BOMBAY DIRECT.

THE fine, new, fast-sailing A1 Barque LADY PEEL, R. L. Fraser, Commander, will sail for the above port in a few days. This fine vessel, having superior accommodations for passengers, and carrying an experienced surgeon, presents a favourable opportunity to parties wishing to avail themselves of the Overland Route to England.

Apply to the commander, on board, at Campbell's Wharf; or to

GRIFFITHS, FANNING, AND CO.,
1066 Spring-street.

FOR LONDON.

FOR PASSENGERS ONLY. *To sail on the 24th instant.*

THE fine barque LONDON, 388 tons, G. H. Roberts, commander. Apply to the Captain, on board; or to

J. B. METCALFE.
July 18. 1000

FOR LONDON.

FOR WOOL ONLY.

THE fast-sailing A1 regular trader SYDNEY, 345 tons, John White, commander, has the greater portion of her cargo on board, and will have quick despatch. Apply to

FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.;
OR TO
875 GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.

FOR LONDON.

FOR WOOL AND PASSENGERS ONLY.

THE splendid A1 ship QUINTIN LEITCH, 643 tons register, Lewis Potter, commander. Has room for about 100 bales wool, and has two or three poop cabins disengaged. Apply to

FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.;
or to
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.
July 16. 944

FOR LONDON.

WITH QUICK DESPATCH.

THE fine first-class ship LADY AMHERST 446 tons, Captain Mybill.

For freight or passage (the accommodation being very superior, and the vessel carrying an experienced Surgeon), apply on board, at the Circular Wharf; to

BROWN AND CO.;
OR, TO
9741 LYALL, SCOTT AND CO.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE A1 British-built barque WEST INDIAN, 228 tons register, Robert Mills, commander. This vessel has good accommodation for passengers, and having a considerable portion of her cargo engaged, will meet with quick despatch.

For freight or passage apply to Captain Mills, on board; to

GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER;
or, to
FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.
July 20. 1185

FOR LONDON.

THE fast sailing first-class barque MARY WHITE, 330 tons register, J. H. Walker, commander. Has the greater portion of her cargo engaged, and will have quick despatch.

Apply to

FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.;
OR, TO,
871 GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.

FOR LONDON.

THE fine barque LALLA ROOKH, A1, 380 tons, William Henry Percy Hains, commander. Has the greater part of her cargo engaged, and will meet with immediate despatch. For freight or passage having first-rate accommodations, apply to the Captain, on board; to

F. EBSWORTH;
Or,
J. B. METCALFE.
July 16. 876

ONLY VESSEL FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.

THE fine ast-sailing A1 brig CHAMPION, Captain William Morrish, will be despatched about the middle of August. Early application is necessary to

SHEPPARD AND ALGER.
Packet Office, 470, George street. 856

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, OR CHARTER.

THE Clipper schooner COQUETTE, 72 tons. This vessel is well known as a remarkably fast sailer, and light draught of water.

Apply to Mr. RUSSELL, Sydney Foundry; or to

R. T. FORD,
1183 8, Bridge-street.

TO OWNERS, AGENTS, AND CHARTERERS OF VESSELS.

IT is especially desired that all parties concerned in the advertising of vessels will specify on the face of the manuscript to whose account they are to be charged.

Herald Office, July 19, 1849. 1060

SYDNEY MARINE ASSURANCE OFFICE,

Conducted according to the usage at Lloyd's, under the direction of a Committee of Underwriters.

LYONS BUILDINGS, 567, GEORGE-STREET.
Hours of attendance from 10 to 4.

SAMUEL H. SMYTH,
Broker.
Sydney, November 3. 86

NOTICE

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Dividend of five per cent., declared upon the paid-up capital of this Bank for the half-year ending 30th June last, will be payable at the Banking-house, on and after Wednesday, the 1st day of August.

EDWARD KNOX,
Manager.
Sydney, July 19. 1177

AUSTRALIAN DRAPER'S ASSISTANT ASSOCIATION.

MEMBERS of the above are respectfully informed that the present quarter ends the 31st instant, and the subscriptions for the next are then due.

As it is requisite they should be paid before the next Concert (which takes place on the 8th August), the Treasurer will attend at the Rooms every evening until that date from eight to nine o'clock, to receive the same. Members will please therefore take notice that at the Rooms only can subscriptions be received.

By order of the Committee,
WM. S. GRAY,
1209 Honorary Secretary.

EDUCATION.

MR. ARDAGH has vacancies for two pupils, who will receive the benefit of a sound English education, combined with the Classics and Mathematics (if required.) As the number is limited to seven, they enjoy the advantages of domestic comforts, &c., &c.

Longsight, Parramatta, July 9. 922

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. THACKER AND CO. have removed their Counting-house to George-street, at the corner of Jamison-street.

June 23. 10334

SCOTS CHURCH SOIREE.

THE Annual Soirée will take place in the Church, Jamison-street, on Tuesday evening, the 24th July, at seven o'clock, when several clergymen and other gentlemen will address the meeting. Tickets, 2s. each (children half-price), may be had of Mr Murray, Brickfield-hill; Mr. Forrester, Mr. M'Donald, Mr. Stirling, Mr. Gillespie, Mr Gaunson, George-street; Mr. Watson, Cumberland-street; and Mr. M'Pherson, the Clerk of the Church.

An efficient choir will be present on the occasion. 786

MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.

MR. DEANE begs to inform his friends and the public, that he will give

A MUSICAL SOIREE,
ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 25,
AT THE
SCHOOL OF ARTS,
ADMISSION 1s.
VIVAT REGINA. 1176

THE AUSTRALIAN BENEFIT INVESTMENT AND BUILDING SOCIETY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society will take place, at *Petty's Hotel*, on

WEDNESDAY, JULY 25,
At 4 o'clock p.m.,

When the amendments proposed at the last Special General Meeting of the Society, to be made in the Rules of the Society:—1. As to the attendance of Directors for receipts of subscriptions and despatch of business. 2. For reducing the number of Directors from twelve to nine. 3. For modifying the constitution of the Finance Committee: and 4. For the adoption of a new rule for forfeiture of shares under certain arrears of fines, will be proposed for confirmation, and the annual report and balance sheet for the year ending the 30th June, 1849, will be brought up, and all general business relative to the Society transacted.

NOTICE IS ALSO GIVEN, that at such General Annual Meeting, a DIRECTOR, to supply the place declared vacant by ballot, will be elected by the *Shareholders*, who will have also to name five Arbitrators of the Society, in conformity with the provision of the Act of Council in that respect.

The following Shareholders have signified their intention to be put in nomination at the General Annual Meeting for the vacant office of Director, viz:—

W. H. WAY Esq.
JOHN WILLIAMS, Esq., Macquarie-street
GEORGE TAYLOR, Esq., a retiring director re-eligible
MR. MARTIN GURRY.

By order of the Board of Directors.

CHARLES LOWE,
Secretary.
Sydney, July 20. 1178

MR. WM. H. CORY, late Resident Surgeon Accoucheur to Queen Adelaide's Royal Lying-in Hospital, and also Assistant Surgeon to the St. George's and St. James's Dispensary for the Diseases of Women and Children, begs to acquaint his friends and the public that he has taken a residence in Kent-street, Church-hill, near the Gas Works, where he may be consulted daily. Mr. Cory having purchased and brought from England the exclusive right of using for this colony Gilbert's patented fulcrum for extracting teeth perpendicularly, which gives less pain than any other method, as no pressure on the jaw or mouth is applied in extraction, and all danger of breaking the tooth or jaw is avoided. Mr. Cory will devote his attention from twelve to two o'clock daily to those labouring under diseases of the teeth and gums, which his long experience in England has made him thoroughly acquainted with.

N.B.—Children shedding their teeth attended to on moderate terms. 1246

AGENCY.

MR. HENRY FERRIS, Agent. For Sale—all kinds of

FARM AND DAIRY PRODUCE, WOOL, HIDES, TALLOW, SHEEPSKINS, &C.; FAT CATTLE, SHEEP, PIGS, AND CALVES.

Supplies purchased, carefully selected, and packed for the country.

Licenses, Assessments, and all other matters connected with the Government Offices, punctually attended to.

N.B.—On hand, Walthall's Phillip's, and Boydell's brands of NEGROHEAD and CAVENDISH TOBACCO; also, LEAF TOBACCO and TOBACCO STEMS for sheep wash.

Stores, Pitt-street,
10322 Near the Theatre, Sydney.

BFIT AND SONS, 2, Harrington-street. 1038

SECURITIES for any sums, with regular payment of interest, at the following rates per annum:—

In Bank shares at from 8 to 10 per cent.
In Gas-light shares at 8 per cent.
In Insurance shares at 10 per cent.
In Debentures at 8 per cent.
In mortgages at from 7 to 10 per cent.

W. BARTON,
1192 555, George-street.

COLOURED DAGUERREOTYPE PORTRAITS.

MR. I. POLACK continues to take the above portraits in a very superior style, and would recommend to those parties requiring accurate likenesses to visit him at his rooms, corner of Hunter and O'Connell streets, opposite the Union Bank.

Price One Guinea each, including a handsome morocco case.

In attendance from 10 till 4. 1187

COFFEY'S HOTEL, WINDSOR.

MR. S. H. CARTER respectfully informs his friends and the public, that having succeeded Mr. Edward Coffey in the management of the above spacious hotel, and having spared no expense in providing every department of the establishment with the necessary requisites to ensure comfort and convenience to his guests, trusts to merit a continuance of the patronage so liberally extended to his predecessor.

Windsor, July 17. 989

CALIFORNIA

CALIFORNIA! CALIFORNIA!
NO, 536, GEORGE STREET.

WILLIAM JENNINGS in returning his grateful thanks for past favors, begs to notify to his friends who may be embarking on a golden voyage to California, that he has commenced manufacturing "Bowie Knives," or Self-protectors, an invaluable weapon of defence for travellers in all uncivilised countries.

The repeated calls which have been made upon him for this article have induced W. J. to enter on this branch of the trade on a large scale, and he has now specimens on hand, to which he invites the inspection of his patrons, and assures them if they wish to supply themselves they must favor him with an early visit.

W. J. continues to repair every article of cutlery. Razors ground and set on an improved principle, so that gentlemen patronising his establishment may luxuriate in an EASY SHAVE.

N.B.—Always on hand, the celebrated Diamond Razor Paste—made from the diamond dust, entirely superseding the use of Meché's paste

Remember—536, George-street. 1244

MECHANICS' SCHOOL OF ARTS. TEACHER WANTED.

PERSONS willing to take charge of a Class for the study of Drawing, including Geometrical and Architectural Drawing, are requested to communicate with the Class Sub-Committee, stating their terms, on or before the 28th instant. Further information may be obtained from the Librarian at the Institution.

July 20. 1179

THE LATEST PUBLICATIONS.

W. MOFFITT has received, ex John Witt,—

Macaulay's England, 2 vols., third edition
The Fairfax Correspondence, 2 vols.
Memoirs and Correspondence of Viscount Castlereagh, 4 vols. Contents—Vol. 1: The Irish Rebellion. Vol. 2: Arrangements for the Union. Vol. 3: Completion of the Legislative Union. Vol. 4: Concessions to Catholics and Dissenters; Emmett's Insurrection, &c., &c.
Sturt's Expedition into Central Australia, 2 vols.
Graham's Domestic Medicine and Diseases of Females
London's Encyclopedia of Agriculture
Gardening and Cottage Farm and Villa Architecture
Ure's Dictionary of Arts, &c.
M'Culloch's Commercial Dictionary
With a great variety of Standard Works.

The following may also be had from Mr. CHARLES JAMES, of William-street, BATHURST, and also from the undersigned,—

Wilson's Tales of the Borders, 6 vols., complete
The People's Journal, 4 vols., ditto
Mrs. Bayne's Knitting, Netting, and Crochet Books
Scott's Poetical Works, in 1 vol., containing—Lay of the Last Minstrel, Marmion, Lady of the Lake, and Rokeby; 2s. each
Cowper's Poetical Works, one handsome vol., complete; 5s.
Beauties of the Modern British Poets, ditto; ditto
Fenimore Cooper's Red Rover, Pioneers, Last of the Mohicans, and Lionel Lincoln; 2s. each, bound
The Year Book of Facts, 1849
History of the Year 1848
Dr. Brewer's Guide to Science and Knowledge, an invaluable juvenile book; 5s.
The Science of Life: or, How to Live, and what to Live for. By a Physician
The Latest Fashion Books
With School Books and School Stationery of every description.

1139 W. MOFFITT.

CHEAP ACCOUNT BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED, six cases Account Books, consisting of—

Ledgers, Journals, and Letter Books
Account Sales, Cash, and Day Books, of all sizes, and in every description of binding, which will be sold at low prices.

JOHN SANDS.
386, George-street,
Opposite the Savings' Bank. 769

BIBLES, PRAYER BOOKS, AND THE CHURCH SERVICE, Handsomely bound in roan, morocco, and velvet.

JOHN SANDS.
386, George-street. 770

A GOLD WATCH and Gold Key, fitted complete in a morocco case, for £8 10s.—very suitable for a present.

The description of the watch as follows:—Double backed gold case, gold dial, horizontal movement, four holes jewelled, maintaining power to go whilst being wound, and all recent improvements; a written warranty given for twelve months.

A small lot of the above just received by the undersigned, who have also a variety of gold and silver hunting and open faced lever Watches, very flat, for the waistcoat pocket.

S. BRUSH AND CO.,
Opticians and Jewellers,
488, George street,
Nearly opposite the Barrack Gate.
July 19. 1076

BIRMINGHAM HOUSE,

265, LIVERPOOL AND GEORGE STREETS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GENERAL IRONMONGERY WAREHOUSE AND IRON STORES.

J. MILES, having removed from his former place of business, to those large and commodious premises corner of George and Liverpool streets (formerly in the occupation of Mr. Powell), begs to return thanks to his numerous friends for their past support, and trusts by civility, assiduity, and selling good articles at a low figure, to merit an increasing support of public favour.

Just received ex Mary White, Honduras, Chartley Castle, Scotia, &c., a varied assortment of nail, rod, and bar iron. All kinds of settlers' goods, together with an extensive variety of furnishing and general ironmongery, which will be sold at a low price, in order to make room for other shipments daily expected.

Now landing, per Scotia, sheep shears, direct from Wilkinson and Sons. 915

GREAT ADVANTAGES OBTAINED.

BY PURCHASING BRUSHES, CURLED HAIR, MATTRESSES, TORTOISE, IVORY, AND STAINED COMBS, PERFUMERY, SOAPS, HAIR OILS, CHAMOIS SKINS, SPONGES, &c., &c.,

AT
THE NEW ESTABLISHMENT,
436, GEORGE-STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE COMMERCIAL BANK.

JOHN M'CORMACK, PROPRIETOR,
LATE OF THE CITY OF LIMERICK.

OPENED ON THE 4TH MAY, 1849.

BRUSHES of every description, of superior quality, comprising—

Hair brooms, dusters, single and double stair, hearth; shoe, from 1s. per set upwards, of all descriptions and sizes, including military, mopes heads, harness oil, jewellers, and plate, cloth, hair, hat, flesh, and curl, in immense variety; horse, water, scrubbing, spoke, crevice, stock tied and nailed, lime, painters', ground, and sash, dish, boot top, crumb, shaving, comb, tooth, and nail, in endless variety.

☞ Mattresses, from 3s. 6d. each

Best ditto, engaged all hair, and free from smell, on hand and made to order under trade price

Used ditto, re-made

Gentlemen's stocks and dress cravats at reduced prices

Price and Gosnell's newly invented Soaps, namely, vegetable, verbiena, and floating, used in fresh and salt water; its rich and creamy lather particularly recommends it to gentlemen for shaving.

ON SALE,

Two superb Limerick Lace Ladies' Dresses, worked under the inspection of the Manufacturer to her Majesty Queen Victoria.

A first-rate Flautino, price £5. 994

ON SALE at the Stores of the undersigned—

Tin, IC, IX, IXX

AT T. WOOLLEY'S,
1189 George and King streets.

WHITE SHIRTS.

MEN'S and boys superior shirts in every variety of size and style (warranted colonial made), always on hand, at the Shirt Manufactory, Park-street.

N.B.—Shirts made to measure or pattern on the shortest notice. 2859

RAILWAY HOUSE, 291, PITT-STREET, SEVEN DOORS FROM KING-STREET.

B. S. HAIGH has just opened the following Goods—

GINGHAMS AND PRINTS,
From 3½d. per yard.

CALICOS.
White and unbleached shirtings and sheetings, with super calicos, from 3½. per yard.

FLANNELS.
Welsh Saxony and Lancashire makes, from 10½d. per yard.

BLANKETS
8 4 to 12-4 from 5s. 6d. per pair.

MERINOS, ALPACAS, COBURGS, AND ORLEANS,
From 10½d. per yard.

HOSIERY,
In lambs' wool, merino, worsted, and cotton vests, drawers and hose, men's stout half-hose, 4½d. per pair.

MOLESKINS.
In various colours and qualities, from 10½d. per yard, with a full assortment of men's and boys' clothing hats and caps, woollen cloths, tweeds, &c., &c., remarkably cheap.

PILOT COATS.
From 10s. 6d. each. 1181

TO BUYERS FOR CALIFORNIA.

DAVID JONES AND COMPANY invite gentlemen and others requiring Outfits for California, to inspect their unrivalled Stock of Ready-made Clothing, Shirts, Hats, &c., where, at the shortest notice, they can be supplied with every possible requisite.

N. B.—Complete suits of the universally approved repellant Waterproof Clothing.

George-street,
417 Opposite the Post Office.

JUST RECEIVED,

EX JOHN BRIGHT AND OTHER LATE ARRIVALS.

GEORGE CHISHOLM has pleasure in informing his customers and the public, that he has just opened

20 TRUNKS OF
GENTLEMEN'S AND BOYS'
READY-MADE CLOTHING,

which he is enabled to offer at prices fully 20 per cent. below the usual price. Amongst them will be found the following, worthy of particular attention,—

Gentlemen's superfine cloth
Ditto Taglioni coats, from 25s.
Boys' ditto ditto, 18s.
Boys' Tweed coats, 7s.
Gentlemen's ditto, 7s. 6d.
Men's pilot coats, 10s.

N.B.—Clothing of every description made to measure, style, quality, and workmanship ensured. The Tailoring department being under the superintendence of Mr. Hunter, so long foreman to the Bee Hive. 464

GENTLEMEN'S SUPERIOR BLUE AND INVISIBLE TAGLIONI OVER COATS

THE PRINCE ALBERT DRIVING COAT
BEAVER COATS, WADDED AND QUILTED
GREAT COATS IN GREAT VARIETY
AT
CHISHOLM'S,
9653 Pitt-street.

WORKBOXES, WRITING DESKS, DRESSING CASES, &c., &c.

JOHNSON AND WEIGHT beg respectfully to intimate to the public generally, that they have just received a large consignment of

French, English, and German ware, consisting of—

Ladies' and gentlemen's dressing cases
Rosewood and mahogany writing desks
Ditto ditto workboxes
Vegetable ivory ditto ditto
Rococo ditto
Pen and pocket knives
Envelopes
Trays, various; sponges, &c., &c.

The extent of this shipment requiring immediate sale, in order to make room for a large shipment of drapery goods daily expected, they have resolved to sell the whole at prices

UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW.

Cobden House,
1033 277, and 279, Pitt-street.

VICTORIA STORE,

OPPOSITE THE MILITARY BARRACK GATE, SOUTH HEAD ROAD.

THE undersigned begs to inform the public that no expense has been spared to render that portion of his store appropriated to the sale of Butcher's Meat complete. Families can now be supplied; and in adding this branch to his establishment, he takes the opportunity of stating that the same undeviating principle (that of a good article at Sydney prices), which has given such general satisfaction, and gained the public confidence, shall in every instance be adhered to. The Grocery department is as usual supplied with the best Butter from the first Dairies.

JOSEPH BATES.
July 20. 1198

WOOLPACKS, WOOLBAGGING, BAGS, &c.

LANDING from the Scotia and Empress, and on sale by the Undersigned—

Woolpacks, 9½ and 9lbs. weight
Woolbagging, heavy, 27-inch wide
Heavy hemp three-bushel bags

1082 LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.

ALLSOPP'S ALE.—For Sale, at the Stores of the undersigned,—

Allsopp's No. 3 Ale, brewed in October, 1848
Allsopp's Bottled Ale, in 3 dozen casks

403 LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.

EX JOHN WITT, HONDURAS, &c., &c.

ON SALE at the Stores of the undersigned.—

60 Boxes Muscatels } in prime condition
150 Octaves ditto }
4 Casks soft-shell almonds
20 Barrels Patras currants
20 Boxes Belmont sperm candles
40 Drums fine Turkey figs
10 Bags Barcelona nuts
3 Casks Scotch oatmeal
40 Boxes figs
80 Cases Eleme raisins
1 Case Sardines
34 Cases bottled fruits
2 Cases white wine vinegar
1 Case maccaroni
3 Cases bleached ginger
1 Case prepared groats
1 Case prepared chocolate, containing milk and sugar
3 Cases herrings
50 Half-hogsheads Champion's No. 24 pickling vinegar
16 Cases pints and half-pints salad oil
1 Bale fine candle cotton
50 Cases, pints, pickles
20 Cases, quarts, ditto
6 Cases genuine Worcester sauce
5 Cases assorted sauces
50 Cases fine Durham mustard, lbs. and half-lbs.
7 Casks bleached ginger
10 Casks split peas
3 Cases herring paste
2 Cases anchovy ditto
20 Cases London starch
5 Barrels pimento
10 Boxes Valencia almonds
10 Boxes Jordan ditto
5 Barrels Turkey raisins
3 Tons rock salt
4 Cases curd soap
&c., &c.

A. FORS,
1085 313, Pitt-street North.

MEADOW GRASS SEEDS.
LUCERNE SEED AND CLOVER SEEDS.

In quantities, at one shilling per pound—warranted.

THE undersigned has just received a quantity of superior Meadow or Cultivation Grass Seed, which, mixed with white Dutch clover, makes that beautiful clover hay, lately imported from Van Diemen's Land. The crop of this hay is double the weight per acre of oat hay. After the crop the after grass is most luxuriant. Farmers once growing this beautiful mixed clover and grass hay will grow no other. Only one shilling per lb.—warranted. Sold at the Stores of

MR. HENRY FERRIS,
Pitt street, Sydney,
Near the Theatre.
July 11.

N.B.—Grasses for lawns and perrennial pastures to suit any soils. 670

AT STEWART'S TO-DAY may be seen

YOUNG JORROCKS,
FOUR YEARS OLD,

The handsomest cob in the colony, by Cantab, dam, a very superior Hector Mare. 1180

SALES BY AUCTION.

COMPOSITION DUTCH WOODEN AND ENGLISH DOLLS.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street,
ON TUESDAY NEXT, JULY 24,
At eleven o'clock precisely,

3 Cases dolls, various sizes, composition, leather jointed, and wooden girls.

Terms at sale. 1164

TOYS, DUKES GENUINE CRICKET BALLS, SHERRY WINES, TOYS, &c.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street,
ON TUESDAY NEXT, JULY 24,
At 11 o'clock precisely,

Duke's genuine cricket balls, shaving boxes, razors, razor strops, beads, toys in boxes, box toys, printing press, baskets, needles in fancy boxes, &c., &c.

Terms at sale. 1165

LARGE SIZE EMBROIDERY FRAMES.

TO TOY DEALERS, DRAPERS, AND OTHERS.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street,
ON TUESDAY NEXT, JULY 24,
At 11 o'clock precisely,

3 Polished mahogany embroidery frames
3 white wood ditto
1 Box Lanton's ditto

Terms at sale. 1216

TO DEALERS AND OTHERS.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street,
ON TUESDAY NEXT, JULY 24,
At Eleven o'clock precisely,
THE FOLLOWING GOODS, JUST LANDED EX JOHN WITT:—

Pencils in boxes, table knives in cases, magnum bonums, sets of ivory handle table cutlery, carvers, scissors, telescopes, razors, a quantity of hair brushes, German spectacles assorted, cases, pocket combs, chimney glasses gilt frames, 36 x 24, 36 x 20, 40 x 30, 30 x 18, China images, and a variety of other goods too numerous to particularise.

Terms, cash. 1770

NAILS, TO IRONMONGERS AND OTHERS.

WITHOUT RESERVE.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street,
ON TUESDAY NEXT, JULY 24,
At 11 o'clock precisely,

7 kegs ¾-inch lath nails
2½ ditto batten ditto
4 kegs stout double shingle nails

Terms at sale. 1216

CHAISE, HAIR, AND FLOOR CLOTHS.

TO UPHOLSTERERS, CABINET, AND COACH MAKERS.

MR. JOHN RICKARDS

Has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Stores of the late James Simmons, Esq., Hunter-street,
ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 25,
At 11 o'clock,
WITHOUT RESERVE,

13 CASES of Chaise, Hair, and Floor Cloths, assorted patterns, and of the following sizes, viz—

5 Pieces 16 yards x 6 fancy pattern floor cloths
4 „ 24 x 8 ditto ditto ditto
10 „ 4-4 x 4-4 ditto ditto ditto
6 „ 7-8 ditto chaise ditto
5 „ 3-4 ditto stair ditto
5 „ 5-8 ditto ditto ditto

Also—
700 Bags Manila sugars.

Terms at sale. 1236

PARRAMATTA.

COTTAGE AND FOUR ¼-ACRE ALLOTMENTS OF LAND, IN PENNANT-STREET.

MR. S. PHILLIPS will sell by auction,
ON MONDAY, JULY 23,
At 12 o'clock,
AT MR. HAYES'S, THE NEWLAND'S INN,

All those allotments of land, situate in Pennant-street, immediately opposite the Newland's Inn, and adjoining the valuable properties of Mr. Tessdell.

They will be sold as follows:—

LOT 1—Quarter-acre allotment of land, with a very neat cottage erected thereon, with the garden securely fenced, &c.

LOTS 2, 3 4, and 5, are each quarter-acre allotments, adjoining the above.

TITLE

Each lot has a separate grant, by purchase, free of quit-rent.

Terms at sale.

A Plan of the property can be seen at the Auctioneer's Stores. 925

UNRESERVED SALE OF
ONE HUNDRED HEAD OF HORSES,
AND
SIX HUNDRED HEAD OF CATTLE,
WITH RIGHT OF BRAND, AT THE "JUNCTION INN," RAYMOND TERRACE.
(By order of the Mortgagees.)

MR. A. DODDS has been instructed by the Mortgagees, to sell by public auction, at the "Junction Inn," Raymond Terrace, on

MONDAY, AUGUST 6,
At 12 o'clock,
Without the least Reserve.

The right of brand of one hundred head of Horses, branded hn under saddle.

Also,—

The right of brand of six hundred head of Cattle, branded hn on rump.

Together with

Their increase from September, 1845.

The above cattle and horse stock are known as the property of Mr. Michael Henderson, and are running in the neighbourhood of Raymond Terrace, William River and Port Stephens.

The auctioneer is desirous of calling the attention of stockholders and others in the neighbourhood of Raymond Terrace, Port Stephens, Dungog, and Manning River, to the sale of *right of brand* to the hn horse stock and cattle as above.

Terms—cash. 921

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.

JULY 20.—Fanny Fisher, barque, 239 tons, Captain Harrold, from Launceston the 9th instant. Passengers—Mr. F. Hayley, Messrs. J. Morris, E. Wallace, J. New, and P. Moore.

DEPARTURES.

July 20.—Belle, American ship, 320 tons, Captain Handy, for the South Sea Fishery.

July 20.—Nautilus, barque, 170 tons, Captain Dryden, for Launceston, via Newcastle.

CLEARANCES.

July 20.—Wild Irish Girl, 130 tons, Captain Baragwanath, for Adelaide. Passengers—Mr. Johnson, Mr Santimore, Mr. and Mrs. Sampson and daughter, Mr. Calvert, Mr. Fergusson, Mr. and Mrs. Harman and four children, Mr. and Mrs. Rawlings and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Waukerville and infant, Mr. Uther and son, Mr. and Mrs. Russell and four children, Mr. Hodgers, Mr. Reid, Mr. J. Lecky, Messrs. B. and J. Ryan, and seven rank and file of the 11th Regiment.

July 20.—Lillias, schooner, 94 tons, Captain Rae, for Port Phillip. Passengers—Mr. R. Mason and Captain Carr.

July 20.—Canmore, British American barque, 292 tons, Captain Jackson, for the South Sea Fishery.

July 20.—Skerne, brig, 121 tons, Captain Mortimer, for Port Phillip.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

THIS DAY.—Skerne and Lillias, for Port Phillip; Canmore, for the South Sea Fishery; Essington, for Port Fairy.

TO-MORROW.—Wild Irish Girl, for Adelaide; Coromandel, for India.

COASTERS INWARDS.

July 20.—Australia, 45, Williams, from Newcastle, with 70 tons coals; Anna Maria, 49, Higgins, from Newcastle, with 70 tons coals; Jenny Lind, 33, Melville, from Newcastle, with 45 tons coals; Currency Boy, 41, Brown, from Newcastle, with 52 tons coal; Black Swan, 18, Bonney, from Newcastle, with 28 tons coals; William, 21, Damon, from Newcastle, with 28 tons coals; Trial, 20, Lees, from Brisbane Water, with 600 bushels shells; Rosalind, 15, Bragg, from Broulee, with 13 tons potatoes; William the Fourth, steamer, 54, Sullivan, from Wollongong, with 100 bags wheat, 10 casks ale, 40 kegs butter, 20 trusses hay, 20 pigs, 7 calves; Bride, 19, Bowden from the Hawkesbury, with 350 bushels maize, 32 bushels wheat, 40 bushels oats, 7000 feet timber, 4000 shingles; Gleaner, 20, Vaughan, from Port Aitken, with 400 bushels shells; Clara, 49, Potter, from Lake Macquarie, with 60 tons coals; Amphitrite, 17, Cox, from Brisbane Water, with 7500 feet timber; Rose, steamer, 172, Pattison, from Morpeth, with 14 casks tallow, 13 bundles sheepskins, 65 trusses hay, 14 boxes tobacco, 284 bushels wheat, 148 bushels maize, 49 lambs, 63 pigs.

IMPORTS.

July 20.—Fanny Fisher, barque, 239 tons, Captain Harrold, from Mauritius via Launceston—Cargo from Mauritius: 1710 bags sugar, H. Fisher; 236 bags sugar, Smith, Campbell, and Co.; 190 shooks and 2 bags sugar, 1 box specie, 4 bags rice, 2 bags dholl, 1 case wearing apparel, D. N. Joubert. Cargo from Launceston: 386 bags wheat, T. C. Breillat; 103 bags oats, 177 bags bran, 1 case preserves, H. Fisher; 72 bags potatoes, F. Haley; 738 bags oats, 270 bags wheat, 2 cases kangaroo skins, Order. Original cargo from Sydney and Adelaide: 48 bags sugar, 16 chests and 6 half chests tea, 13 casks brandy, 4 barrels and 2 kegs Geneva, 7 barrels rum, 18 bags arrowroot, 19 bags coffee, 2 barrels pork, 1 tierce beef, 13 bags bran, 5 tons coals, 5 bags flour, 3 cases cigars.

EXPORTS.

July 20.—Nautilus, barque, 170 tons, Captain Dryden, for Launceston via Newcastle: 67 chests and 66 half-chests hysonskin tea, Smith, Campbell, and Co.; 100 chests tea, George Thorne and Co.; 800 feet stone flagging, 67 chests and 66 half-chests hysonskin, J. W. Gosling; 16 casks bottled beer, J. G. Waller; 1 case straw hats, Lark and Bennett.

July 20.—Canmore, British American barque, 292 tons, Captain Jackson, for the South Sea Fishery: 290 barrels sperm oil, part of original cargo.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will be closed at the Post Office, as follow:—

FOR ADELAIDE.—By the Wild Irish Girl, this evening, at six.

FOR THE INDIAN PORTS, AND ENGLAND (OVERLAND.)—By the Coromandel, this evening, at six.

FOR LONDON.—By the London, on Tuesday evening next, at six.

VESSELS FOR LONDON.—The London is a full ship, and will proceed to sea on Wednesday next. The Quintin Leitch is expected to be a full ship on Thursday next, and if so, will sail on the 29th instant.

The Fanny Fisher has had a tedious passage of ten days from Launceston, having met with nothing but east-north-east winds until Thursday last. She reports having spoken the brig Lady Mary Pelham, hence, off Twofold Bay, on Wednesday morning last. The schooner Antares was to sail from Launceston, for Sydney, on the 10th instant

The schooner Velocity, hence, arrived at Hobart Town on the 4th instant, and would sail again for Sydney about the 14th. The brig Emma was to sail for Sydney positively on the 10th instant. The barques Duchess of Clarence and Rebecca, and schooners Munford and Agenoria, were loading at Hobart Town, for California. The barque William Melville sailed for California on the 3rd instant, with 28 passengers and a general cargo.

The steamer Shamrock, hence the 2nd instant, arrived at Melbourne on the 12th, and was to leave for Launceston on the 15th. She was detained five days at Twofold Bay, from adverse winds. The brig Dart cleared out at Melbourne for Sydney on the 10th instant. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Reid, Messrs Smith, Napper, Nowlan, Hibbard, Patterson, Palmer, Thompson, Lorrigan, M'Grath, Kettle, Mills, and Mr. and Mrs. Potter. The schooner Union cleared out for California at Melbourne on the 10th instant, with thirty-five passengers.

The Duke of Roxburgh was to sail from Plymouth for Sydney, with emigrants, on the 25th of April, and the Victoria on the 4th of May.

The David Malcolm has not been purchased by Messrs. Marriott and Co., of Launceston, but is chartered to proceed to California from that port on her return from Adelaide, from whence she is expected in the middle of next month. The Spartan is the only vessel on the berth at Launceston for the gold country.—*Hobart Town Courier, July 4.*

The cutter Thompsons put into the bay on Friday night during the late gale. She was from Circular Head bound to Adelaide with a cargo of paling and potatoes. On her passage she put into King's Islannd, and lay in company with the Emma and a barque, both from Sydney, the former bound to Adelaide, the latter to the Mauritius. All started in company from King's Island on Tuesday morning, the 3rd instant, and afterwards put back again, excepting the Thomsons, which continued her passage, and arrived here as before mentioned. *Portland Guardian, July 9.*

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

July.		SUN rises	SUN sets	HIGH WATER morn	HIGH WATER even
21	SATURDAY	6 58	5 2	9 10	9 33
22	SUNDAY	6 58	5 2	9 53	10 14

Moon, 1st quarter, 10·40 A.M., July 27.

PETTY SESSIONS.—His Excellency the Governor has directed it to be notified that a Court of Petty Sessions has been established at Clarence Town, in the County of Durham.

PORT PHILLIP ORPHAN IMMIGRATION COMMITTEE AND BOARD OF GUARDIANS.—His Excellency the Governor has appointed Edmund Westby, Esq., to be a Member of the Port Phillip Orphan Immigration Committee and Board of Guardians, in the room of Edward Curr, Esq., who has resigned.

Sydney Morning Herald.

SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1849.

Sworn to no Master, of no Sect am I.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION BILL.

FOR the purpose of increasing the respectability of the Medical Practitioners, and of offording additional security to the public, DR. DICKSON has recently introduced into the Council a Bill "to regulate the Medical Profession." And much as such a Bill is required, it appears to us that DR. DICKSON'S Bill will not altogether be acceptable to the physician, surgeon, apothecary, and chemist. We will concede that reform in the Medical Profession is necessary, that the Acts of Council at present in force are insufficient to prevent empirics from practising medicine, surgery, and pharmacy, and that in short the only advantage which the certificated practitioner of New South Wales at present enjoys over the quack is, in enforcing payment of fees for attendance at Coroner's Inquests, and Inquiries held by Justices of the Peace. The total want of power to restrain unqualified persons from practising, has been seriously felt by the recognised practitioner, and in the country districts the latter has suffered severely from being brought into competition with the former. The bill before us professes to afford the required relief, and to remove from the pale of practice all unqualified and incompetent persons. But this is not all that the Bill proposes to reform; to ensure respectability, and guarantee security in the compounding of medicines, Chemists and Druggists are to be placed under the observation and control of the Medical Board.

The first section of the Act merely repeals the 2 Vic., No. 22, and the 9 Vic., No. 12, except in relation to certificates already granted under their provisions.

The second section provides, that to enable a Physician, Surgeon, Apothecary, Chemist, or Druggist, to exercise his profession or business, he shall obtain a certificate from the Medical Board, the appointment of which Board is defined in the third section to consist of not less than five, nor more than nine, legally qualified members of the medical profession. Now, the first piece of injustice which appears to us as about to be perpetrated by this Act, is in the composition of the Medical Board. If, as it is proposed, this Board is to have the powers of examining into and testing the competency of Chemists and Druggists, it is but fair that one or two practical Chemists or Druggists should be members of the Board, a class of persons who from the very fact that they are always manipulating, would be a valuable acquisition in ascertaining the proficiency of those who purpose following the business of a chemist and druggist only—and therefore we hope that the Bill will be so altered that the chemists and druggists may be represented at the Medical Board

The fourth clause provides for the meeting of the Board. The fifth clause is most important, it proposes to enact—

> That every person desirous of being declared to be legally qualified, as well for the purposes of the hereinbefore last recited Act, as to practise as a phycician or surgeon, or to carry on the business of an apothecary or chemist or druggist, shall prove to the satisfaction of the said Board, or a quorum thereof, that he is a Doctor or Bachelor of Physic of some one or more of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, London, Edinburgh, or Glasgow, or a Physician or Surgeon duly licensed or admitted as such by one of the Royal Colleges of Physicians or Surgeons of London, Dublin, Edinburgh, or Glasgow; or by the faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, or that he is a member or licentiate of the Apothecaries Company in London or Dublin, or is or has been a medical officer duly appointed and confirmed of Her Majesty's Sea or Land Forces, as the case may require; and in every case in which the said Board or a quorum thereof shall be satisfied with such proof, it shall be their duty and they are hereby required to grant to the applicant a certificate to that effect.

It will be seen that the framer of the Bill has omitted from the list of Doctors or Bachelors of Physic in this clause, graduates of the Universities of Aberdeen and St. Andrew's, and we have been informed that such omission was made intentionally and designedly.

Five-and twenty years ago a diploma from either of the Universities of Aberdeen or St. Andrew's was obtained without difficulty:—a candidate for a degree had only to present himself to the faculty, produce his certificates, and he was dubbed a Doctor as a matter of course, on payment of fees. This degree conferred upon him full power to practise all over Scotland, throughout England, and, if we mistake not, rendered him eligible as a licentiate of the College of Physicians in London. As science improved and medical education became more extended, the degrees obtained at the Universities of Aberdeen and St. Andrew's became the subject of ridicule. New blood was infused into these Universities, and candidates for degrees were compelled to undergo examinations to ensure a proper standard of education. The result of which has been that by progressive improvement in instituting from time to time a more rigid system of examination, a degree is now as difficult of attainment at the Universities of Aberdeen and St. Andrew's as it is at Edinburgh and Glasgow. Why then should an Aberdeen or St. Andrew's degree, which qualifies a physician to practise in Scotland and England, exclude him from practising in the colony of New South Wales? As in former Acts so in this, silence is observed as to candidates possessing degrees from foreign Universities.

The sixth section provides—

> That the said Board of Examiners shall examine and grant a certificate of qualification to any person, notwithstanding that he may not have qualified, in manner aforesaid, if they shall be satisfied by the production of proof that he has attended a full course of lectures, and hospital practice of the nature and kinds required by the College of Physicians of Edinburgh, or Dublin, or by the College of Surgeons of England, Ireland, or Edinburgh, or by the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, or by the Apothecaries' Company of London or Dublin, and that he is in character and by capacity and attainments duly qualified.

In other words, as youths of the colony who wish to study and render themselves competent for the practice of medicine, surgery, and pharmacy, are now obliged to make a trip to the United Kingdom to obtain medical education, the present clause is intended to remove the difficulty, and permit them to practise with an education obtained in the colony. Assuming that this is DR. DICKSON'S intention, it appears to us that the clause is too indefinite, and that his proposal is premature. We have always been the advocates for extending education. A Bill for the admission of colonial youths to the Bar received the assent of His Excellency the GOVERNOR during the last session of the Legislative Council, and the reason for educating colonial youths to enable them to practice the medical profession is equally necessary. But where are the appliances and machinery for carrying out this proposal? It is true there is an hospital in Sydney where a student may obtain an insight into that hospital practice, but where can he obtain a knowledge of anatomy, surgery, chemistry, and the collateral sciences, the knowledge of which is indispensable to the medical student? The study involves the means of procuring subjects for dissection, and this cannot be obtained without the interference of the Legislature. And as this clause does not limit the lectures and hospital attendance to British or foreign schools, but compels the board to receive proof of attendance upon lectures and hospital practice wheresoever obtained, we can only regard this clause as an attempt to lay the foundation of a medical education in the colony where there are not means for carrying it into effect. It would also have been much more intelligible to the profession and the public if DR. DICKSON had specified the routine of education that would be required, or have permitted it to have been fixed by the Medical Board, rather than have left it to be comprised in the indefinite and general terms of the "nature and kinds" required by other Colleges and Faculties. The advantage of having an extensive field of practice, and a choice of lectures, presented to the student, is of the highest importance in the acquisition of medical knowledge, and until medical schools are established in the colony, this clause will be almost if not altogether inoperative.

The restrictions proposed to be placed on Chemists and Druggists have engaged our attention, and shall be noticed in a future article.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

FRIDAY.

THE SPEAKER took the chair at a quarter past three.

ASSENT TO BILLS.

The SPEAKER informed the House that His Excellency the Governor had assented, on behalf of Her Majesty, to the following Bills, namely, the Criminal Law Bill, the Criminal Justice Bill, the Party Processions Bill, and the Moreton Bay Bill.

REGISTRATION.

A Message from the Governor was brought in, transmitting a Bill for the Registration of Marriages, Baptisms, and Burials.

Ordered to be printed, and to be taken into consideration on Wednesday next.

CORPORATION ACTS.

A Message from the Governor was brought in, enclosing a Bill for the further suspension of the clause (70), relative to Police Estimates in the Incorporation Acts of Sydney and Melbourne.

Ordered to be printed, and to be taken into consideration on Wednesday next.

BLUE BOOK FOR 1848.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY laid upon the table the Blue Book, comprising the General Statistics of the colony, for the year 1848.

SALE OF WINE.

Mr. HAMILTON gave notice of his intention, on Friday next, to move for a Select Committee to enquire into the working of the regulation allowing wine growers to furnish their servants with wine in lieu of wages.

HOSPITALS.

Mr. FOSTER brought in this Bill, for the introduction of which leave had been given on a previous day, to enable certain public hospitals to sue and be sued in the name of their treasurer

The Bill was read a first time, and was ordered to be read a second time on Tuesday next.

LAW STATISTICS.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY laid upon the table a series of statistics relative to the administration of Justice in the Criminal, Civil, and Equitable departments. These returns, he remarked, had been prepared by his Honor the Chief Justice, to whom he had great pleasure in admitting his obligation, and he had made them the basis of other returns of a similar nature, which he had taken the necessary steps to obtain from Port Phillip.

The Returns were ordered to be printed.

THE CORPORATION COMMITTEE.

Mr. NICHOLS gave notice of his intention, on Tuesday next, to move the re-appointment of Mr. Martin to the above Committee.

PRESBYTERIAN MARRIAGES.

Mr. FOSTER brought in a Bill for the introduction of which previous leave had been given, to remove doubts as to the validity of certain Presbyterian marriages.

The Bill was read a first time, and was ordered to be read a second time on Tuesday week.

MEDICAL BILL.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL presented a petition from certain Chemists and Druggists, praying to be heard by Counsel on the new Bill.

The petition having been received, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL gave notice of his intention, on Thursday next, to move that its prayer be complied with.

INQUESTS.

Mr. NICHOLS moved, that an Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor, praying that he may be pleased to cause to be laid upon the table of this House a return of the number of inquests held by the coroners in the various districts for which such officers are now appointed in this colony, and the results of such inquests, together with the amount of charges for each inquest, distinguishing the fees charged for *post mortem* examinations from those awarded as payment to medical witnesses for their attendance only, and the amounts charged by the respective coroners for fees and mileage due to themselves. His object, he said, in moving for these returns was to show the actual amount of business performed by the Coroner, which he apprehended would be very small—so much so that it ought to be done as well, and far more economically, by the magistracy. He had reason to believe also that *post mortem* examinations would be found in many cases to have been too frequently resorted to, while in others they were not resorted to often enough.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL had great pleasure in seconding the motion, and believed the returns would show that the honorable mover had been misinformed. Even in districts where the business of Coroner had been happily light, the small retaining fee attached to their appointment was well expended, for it had been found that in the absence of such an officer very important cases were frequently passed over unnoticed, because it was not the duty of any one person to take cognizance of them.

Mr. COWPER said, that he was one of those who did not think the appointment of these coroners necessary, but they had been appointed in deference to the wish of the Council.

The motion was then carried, and the address was ordered to be presented by the Speaker.

CROWN LANDS.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY laid upon the table a return moved for by Mr. Foster relative to the administration and sale of Crown lands at Port Phillip.

DEODANDS.

Mr. NICHOLS moved for leave to bring in a bill to abolish Deodands. Some of these, he said, to a small amount, were in the hands of coroners, who were at a loss what to do with them, and as deodands had been abolished in England, he thought it as well to take a similar course in this colony.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL seconded the motion.

Leave was granted, and the mover and seconder were directed to prepare the bill.

LAND COMMITTEE.

Mr. LOWE gave notice of his intention on Tuesday next to move, that the name of Mr. Foster be added to the Land Committee.

CIRCUIT COURTS AT PORT PHILLIP.

Dr. DICKSON'S motion relative to the establishment of Circuit Courts at Geelong and Portland, was postponed for a fortnight.

PARRAMATTA—WATER.

Mr. OAKES moved that an address be presented to His Excellency the Governor, praying that His Excellency would be pleased to place on the Estimates, for the year 1850, a sum not exceeding £1000, to be applied towards commencing the works required for supplying pure water to the inhabitants of the town and district of Parramatta. (The honorable member was only occasionally audible in the gallery.) He did not anticipate the present motion would meet with much opposition, as its justice could hardly be denied. He thought if the Council had read the papers which had been laid on the table of the House containing the evidence which had been taken before the District Council of Parramatta, they could arrive at no other conclusion, but that the water which the inhabitants of that town were compelled to drink was impure and unwholesome. From what he could gather, it would seem that there were two main objections to the motion. The first was, that if the Government acceded to this application, other applications of a similar character would be sent in from different parts of the colony, which the Council could not in justice refuse. He admitted this might be the case, but he was not prepared to accept it as an objection of any weight, as he considered if the case of any other locality was made out as completely as that of Parramatta, that the money of the country could not be more legitimately expended than in supplying the wants of that locality. The other objection was, that this work would probably, like most others, cost double the amount of the estimated sum required. Now, the amount estimated by the District Council was nearly £4000; but he held in his hand an estimate from responsible parties offering to complete the whole work for less than £3000, and he was of opinion it could be done even for less than that. He thought, therefore, that much weight could not be attached to these objections. Parramatta, it must be allowed, had received a very small share of the loaves and fishes, and it had paid to the government a very large sum in the shape of quit rents, a burden which had oppressed the inhabitants of Parramatta in a peculiar manner. He should not detain the House longer, as he considered it unnecessary to reiterate arguments in favour of a claim so obviously just; but he must regret that some mistakes had crept into the correspondence which had been laid upon the table, how, he could not tell, but certainly the printed correspondence did not conform with the original letters.

Mr. WILLIAM MACARTHUR seconded the motion.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY: Although he admitted that it was most desirable that the town of Parramatta should be supplied with pure water, still, he regretted that he could not support the present motion, and he would shortly explain to the House the reasons why he felt bound to oppose it. He did not mean to say that it might not hereafter be right and proper for the Government to contribute to his object, but after the financial arrangements for the coming year had been made, he did not see how it was possible to place a sum of £1000 on the estimates for the purpose without very serious inconvenience. The financial minute of His Excellency sent down to the House the other day, had been so recently placed in the hands of honorable members, that few honorable members had had an opportunity of fairly considering it; nor did he think that those who had given it their full consideration could agree that so large a sum as that now asked for could safely be spared in the present state of the finances of the country. He was quite ready to admit, as shown by the evidence taken before the District Council of Parramatta, that the water obtainable in that town was not so pure or so wholesome as it ought to be, but he did not think that it had been in any way made out that this impurity had arisen from any public buildings, but that it had its origin in other and more natural causes. He thought that the report which had been made to the Government on this subject by the late Royal Engineer was conclusive on this point. No doubt in some other towns, in Liverpool and in Campbelltown, a supply of water had been secured by the Government. But it must be remembered that this took place in the by-gone times, when the Government had convict labour at its disposal; and it was by this labour, clothed and fed out of the military chest, that these towns were supplied with water. The dam at Liverpool was the work of an iron-gang, as was the reservoir at Campbelltown. It must also be recollected, that a dam at Parramatta had also been constructed at the public expense, which had hitherto supplied the town with water: although he admitted that it would be better supplied from the North Rocks. But if it was the duty of the Government as a general principle to supply water to the towns, the question then next arose whether the funds of the colony were adequate for such purposes? He thought before the House passed such vote as this, it would do well to establish some principle to guide the Government in the aid which it should render to local objects such as was now presented before them, and he thought the best principle they could lay down, was to be guided by the willingness of the inhabitants of every locality to assist themselves. If the inhabitants of Parramatta professed themselves ready to be assessed at an equal rate with the contribution of the Goverment, then he thought that next year a sum might be placed on the estimates—not perhaps so large as £1000, but perhaps £500. In a recent case that had come before them from Melbourne, for assistance in the same object, it was found that to bring the water into the town would cost £17,000, while to lay pipes to take it to the houses of the inhabitants would cost £23,000 more, making it to be £40,000. He found from the evidence taken before the District Council of Parramatta, that the cost of this work would be about £4000. There was a valuable Report attached to that evidence from the pen of the Reverend W. B. Clarke, and he regretted with the honorable mover, that some clerical errors had occurred in copying this Report from the original manuscript. Some of them were of a ridiculous nature, and such as any one who knew the classical writing of the rev. gentleman could not imagine proceeded from his pen (laughter). Another reason why he thought that the inhabitants of Parramatta should contribute to this undertaking, was because it would be a great saving of expense to them. He found it stated in evidence, that £700 or £800 was paid annually for bringing pure water into the town in carts. If a supply of pure water was laid on to the town, this expense would be avoided, and therefore as a matter of pecuniary saving the people of Parramatta ought to contribute their share. On these grounds, and admitting the claim to assistance from the Government at some future day, he hoped the hon. member for Parramatta would not press his motion on the present occasion. A memorial respectfully worded, and numerously signed, had been presented to His Excellency by a deputation of which the honorable gentleman was a member on this subject, and His Excellency had promised to give it his full consideration in the financial arrangements of the next year, provided they might raise an equal sum to that which the Government should be prepared to contribute. To pass this question now, would be to disturb all the financial arrangements which had been made, and would only tend to embarrass the Government. He would add one word with regard to quit-rents. He had always felt the hardship which the people of Parramatta suffered with regard to these quit-rents, as they had not the same opportunity of redemption which other localities enjoyed. The subject however had now again been opened, and he doubted not that the Government would recommend such steps to be taken as would alleviate the grievances under which he was free to admit the inhabitants of Parramatta laboured in this respect. (Hear.)

Mr. WENTWORTH hoped that the honorable member for Parramatta would not be satisfied with the promise made by the Colonial Secretary to place £500 on the estimates for next year, for it would be as well to ask the people of Parramatta, in their present impoverished state, to contribute £5000 as £500 to the purpose. When he looked at the lavish expenditure in public works of much less importance, in other parts of the colony—the immense sums disbursed in salaries, and in every department of the public service, he could not but express his unqualified surprise that the honorable the Colonial Secretary should be so niggardly as to oppose an address like this. He supposed that the Colonial Secretary was not very much in the habit of visiting Parramatta; or if he did so, that at least he abstained from tasting the filthy and detestable liquid which the inhabitants of that town were daily compelled to drink. (Cheers.) Nor did he think the honorable the Colonial Secretary had made a fair case out against this motion, even in reference to the state of the finances. He remembered last session, when the financial prospects were certainly very little better than they were now, that had it not been for the determined restrictions placed upon them by the representative members of that House, that the Government was prepared to issue debentures, and to borrow £30,000 or £40,000 from the Savings Banks for the purposes of public works. (Hear, hear.) Now, however, times were changed, and the finances of the colony had been reduced to so deplorable a situation, that to place this sum of £1000 on the Estimates would entirely derange the plans of the Government. (No, no, from the Colonial Secretary.) He (Mr. Wentworth) contended, that whether the finances of the country were in a prosperous or declining condition, that the inhabitants of Parramatta had a claim to this sum; that they ought not to be compelled to drink the detestable and unwholesome water they were now obliged to swallow—water, the use of which medical men agreed in saying was injurious to health, and which had no doubt caused the fatal effects which had recently been produced in the town by the ravages of Scarlatina. They had a claim—an irresistible claim—on the Government on this ground, and that claim was strengthened by the fact of so little having been done for Parramatta hitherto by the Government. He contended that they had not only a just claim to this £1000, but they had an unqualified claim on the Government for a pure and sufficient supply of water, whether the creation of that supply cost £1000 or £3000. It was the duty of the Government to find them good water let the expense be what it might. He entirely disagreed with the argument that they were to be deterred from this act of justice because similar claims might be made by other towns. In a matter like this they ought not to look to consequences, for so long as any of the towns of the colony had no local government of their own, which was sanctioned by that Council, the Government was bound to provide for their local wants. Therefore if the town of Goulburn, or any other place came to the Council with a similar claim, so long as the system of centralization existed, which at present prevailed, the general Government ought to give an attentive hearing to that claim. This was the case with Parramatta, for though it had nominally a local body to look after its local interests in the shape of a District Council, yet as the Council had invariably refused to put that portion of the Constitutional Act into effect which had reference to District Councils, it must be admitted that any system of local government under that Council, was only nominal. This in fact was confirmed by the despatches of Earl Grey, who himself seemed to acknowledge, that the District Councils, though sanctioned by the Act, were of no effect because they wanted the sanction of the House. But if it were required that there should be a contribution raised for such a purpose as this, by the inhabitants of Parramatta, let the Government perform the work and then impose water rates, and in seven or eight years no doubt it would be reimbursed for all the money it had laid out. There could not be a question that the people of Parramatta would far rather pay a rate for water brought to their own doors by pipes, these pay for carts to fetch it to them from a distance, as they were obliged to do now. The proposal to postpone this grant till next year was most unjust and ungracious. An immediate grant was imperatively required—the people of Parramatta had a right to it; and the Government ought not for a moment to withhold it. He thought his hon. friend the member for Parramatta had introduced this matter wrongly—he thought his motion should at once have asked for all that would be required to complete the work; and even then it would have been the duty of the House to support the address. (Hear, hear.) He (Mr. Wentworth) agreed that the present financial state of the colony was not very encouraging. By the financial minute, which was laid before them the other day, he found that the £51,000 left by Sir George Gipps in the treasury, had been reduced to about £7000. But though this state of things, whilst the expenditure of the country remained in its present deformity, certainly did look threatening, it might be made to wear a better aspect. The Council had before shown, what they were able to perform, in restoring a better state of things. Let the Council do, in this the third year of the administration of Sir Charles Fitz Roy, that which they did in the first session when they were called together by Sir George Gipps. Let them act as they acted then; at a period when that Governor had by his measures brought the Government to the verge of bankruptcy (no, no)—bankruptcy which he would have perfected but for the honesty and energy of the representatives of the people. (No, no.) That honesty and energy prevailed at that critical period, and he trusted the present Council, animated by so good an example, would be prepared to do its duty. Let them apply the pruning knife boldly to the lavish expenditure of the Government and there would be money enough for public works. Let them abolish sinecures and useless offices, and they would be able to lay on water to every town whose inhabitants were in want of it. (Hear, hear.) He, for one, was under a deep obligation to the honorable member for Durham for the motion he had placed upon the paper that evening for a call of the House every day during the consideration of the Estimates. This measure would perhaps succeed in bringing elective members from the country to the performance of the most important part of their duties, and by securing their attendance whilst the budget was being gone through, he doubted not that by unanimity and energy they would be able to lighten the enormous burden of expenditure under which the colony at present laboured. He should most certainly support the motion, regretting only that the honorable mover had not asked for a sufficient sum to complete the work.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY begged to explain that he had never said the finances of the colony were in such a deplorable state, on the contrary, he believed that they were never in a more satisfactory state.

Mr. WENTWORTH: The honorable Colonial Secretary at all events said that the grant of this £1000 would seriously embarrass the Government and derange its plans, and the inference to be drawn from this was certainly not very favourable as to the financial position of the Government.

Mr. JAMES MACARTHUR was certainly very happy to hear from his honorable friend the Colonial Secretary that the finances of the colony were in so very satisfactory a condition, and one reason why he rejoiced to hear this was, that there would be less difficulty in the Government complying with the motion now before the House. (Hear, hear.) With the permission of the House, he would travel back a little to the early history of the colony, and of Parramatta in particular. The Colonial Secretary had stated, that the dam at Parramatta had been constructed at the public expense. This was true, for the dam was so built in the days of Governor Macquarie. But in these days, the inhabitants of Parramatta had a common comprising several thousand acres, over which they exercised the rights of commonage, to their great advantage. But the Governor made a proposal to them to take this common for a Government house and domain, to appropriate it as a domain of the Crown, in the same way as Windsor Park is reserved in England. The inhabitants of Parramatta foolishly assented to this proposal, and their common was taken from them. This having been done Governor Macquarie proceeded to construct the dam. And it was not with a view of furnishing water to the inhabitants of Parramatta, but to form a piece of water for the embellishment of the Domain, which the surrender of the common had enabled him to establish. (Hear, hear.) No doubt by this means a very fine view was formed, and no doubt it afforded much gratification to the Governor, but it was done at the expense of the people of Parramatta, who gave up their common for the purpose. The Governor of that day could not calculate on the increase that would take place in the population of the town, and the supply of water that would be required. It was sufficient for the present case to say that the water became deteriorated, whether from any public establishments erected in the vicinity of the dam he would not say, as it was immaterial to the present question. The Colonial Secretary admitted the right of the people of Parramatta to pure water, but he said that they should contribute something themselves. He had no doubt that the people of Parramatta would be as ready now to give assistance to this object, as they were formerly to give away their common, if they had anything to give; but they had been so impoverished by the Government that they really had nothing to give. He did not mean to speak harshly of the Government, nor was it indeed the local Government of the colony that had most seriously injured the fortunes of Parramatta. It was the Land Government that had ruined the town. It was the pernicious measures of the Home Government in the control of Crown lands which had caused her ruin, and which, as she had formerly been deprived of her land, had more recently deprived her of her money. He found that the enormous sum of £12,000 had been extracted from the inhabitants of Parramatta for quit rents, and the redemption of quit rents, besides the money that had been paid for the purchase of land. Now if the principles of Lord Stanley's Act—mischievous, baneful, and pernicious as those principles undoubtedly were—had been applied to Parramatta, there would have been ample funds to perform this work, and very likely the people of Parramatta would not have now been before that Council to ask any assistance at all. (Hear.) He did not believe there was any portion of the community who were more cheerfully willing to contribute to the supply of their own local wants than the inhabitants of Parramatta. The House would find that they had not hitherto been in the habit of coming before them as beggars, but in this instance he would ask had they not a right to come and ask for assistance? This was not a question of £40,000, like that alluded to by the honorable Colonial Secretary in the case of Melbourne. It was in comparison for a very paltry sum—the whole amount required being only about £3000—and looking at the circumstances connected with the former dam, the deprivation of their common, and the sum taken from them for quit rents, he did believe the inhabitants of the town of Parramatta to be entitled to that sum He should not go over the arguments of his honorable and learned friend, the member for Sydney. These arguments he believed to be unanswerable and conclusive. But not only was it essential to the preservation of the public health that a supply of pure water should be afforded to Parramatta, but it might be essential to the public safety. He would suppose an enemy's fleet were anchored in the harbour, it might be prudent and advisable that the seat of Government should be removed to Parramatta, and it would be rather inconvenient when they got there to find that there was not only not a drop of water for them to drink, but that the inhabitants themselves had no supply of pure and wholesome water. The Colonial Secretary argued that if this claim was acceded to in the case of Parramatta, other towns would make similar applications. He did not see that this was any argument against the justice of this claim—or against the policy of granting it. If the other towns made good their case let the Council accede to it. The public money could not be expended more usefully or more desirably. But this was not a mere local case. It was a matter seriously affecting all who had to visit Parramatta. He did not think the promise of the Colonial Secretary would satisfy the people of Parramatta; and he must recollect that "hope deferred maketh the heart sick," and in this case he would also do well to remember that "water deferred maketh the body sick." (Hear, and laughter.) There was also another old proverb he would impress upon the Government—"*Bis dat qui cito dat*"—and would hope on the consideration of this proverb that if, as the Colonial Secretary said, there was nothing unsatisfactory in the state of the financial affairs of the colony, that he would confer this much desired boon on the loyal town of Parramatta. With regard to the subject of quit-rents, he remembered that it was in the time of Sir Thomas Brisbane that the people of Parramatta were induced to take the leases on which the quit-rents were payable. At that time Parramatta was *de facto* the seat of Government—the Governor lived altogether at Parramatta, and all matters of business were referred to him there. When the people of Parramatta took these leases no doubt they imagined that this state of things would continue, and thus they were induced to do what they would never otherwise have dreamt of.

[COLONIAL SECRETARY: Oh! oh!]

The hon. Colonial Secretary might laugh, but he (Mr. Macarthur) asserted, that what he was stating was fact, absolute fact. The inhabitants of Parramatta, had it not been for some belief of this kind, would never have been so duped, so deluded, so cajoled, as to have accepted these leases at all. It must be remembered too, at that time, that the lands of the colony, at least the located lands of the colony, were on a very different scale to what they were at present; the county of Camden was then the ultima Thule of civilisation, and the Cowpasture river was the boundary over which few ever passed. When the tenure of the land in the town of Parramatta was first offered to the inhabitants, not even leases were given of it, as were now granted in the case of the squatters; the occupiers improved it, and when they took it subject to the quit rent they never for one moment dreamed that they should be called upon to pay such quit rent so long as they made *bona fide* improvements on the land. It was only in the years 1837, 1838, and 1839, that an officer came among them for the first time; he (Mr. Macarthur) believed he was a bailiff, and on whose pressing solicitations, they found out that when they signed their names to their leases they had also become responsible for an enormous amount of quit-rents. This was the position of the people of Parramatta. In the first place, they had lost their common; secondly, they had been induced, under a bargain which they never understood, to pay a large amount of quit rents on the lands they held. Between these two the inhabitants had impoverished themselves to a great extent, and he did not therefore think that the claim they now made on the Government to be supplied with pure and wholesome water, was a reasonable and a just claim.

Mr. HAMILTON was not personally interested in this question in any way, but he felt that he could not conscientiously give a silent vote upon it. He took it that the great principle upon which that House should act was this—if the Government should at any time hesitate to spend public money which it was asked to spend, the Council should take it there was some good reason for such hesitation, and support it. When, however, the Government came down to spend the public money on purposes unasked for, then it was the duty of the Council to watch it closely. If this principle were correct, and he believed it would hardly be denied, then had the House ought to support the Colonial Secretary. The honorable and learned member for Sydney (Mr. Wentworth) said it was a good principle, so long as there was money in the treasury to spend, to spend it in local improvements. He (Mr. Hamilton) could not agree with this principle. He thought that if there was any surplus of income over expenditure, it was the first duty of that House to endeavour to effect a remission of taxes, and he thought if the honorable and learned member would but cast his eye over the sources whence the revenue of the colony was derived, he would at least have no difficulty in arriving at the conclusion that a large amount of taxes might be very beneficially remitted. He (Mr. Hamilton) also objected to the manner in which this subject had been brought forward. The honorable member had alluded to two estimates—the first prepared by the District Council, amounting to about £4000; the other prepared by an officer of the Government in whom that House had not very great confidence, the Colonial Architect, amounting only to £2300, being a difference of about 40 per cent. He did think that this alone should prevent them from assenting to this motion at the present time; it would be voting in the dark—they had no grounds whatever to go on. They must recollect that when they voted this £1000 they were pledging themselves to they knew not what. Next year, in all probability, a further demand would be made upon them; they would be told then that so much money had been spent, and that they must go on; and thus year after year they would be called on without knowing where the demand was to end. They had no evidence, no information to guide them as to what the cost of the work would actually be. Again, with respect to the local character of this work, he quite agreed with the honorable Colonial Secretary, that if they sanctioned this motion, even during the present session they would have numerous applications from other towns for similar grants. Let them take the town of Morpeth for instance, that town was without any certain supply of water. Even when drought did not prevail once in three years, the supply of water failed, and the inhabitants were obliged to fetch it from the Maitland falls, a distance of about six miles.

Mr. WENTWORTH: But Morpeth is private property.

Mr. HAMILTON: No matter—a public community were established there and were as much entitled to the protection of the Government as the people of Parramatta; and the people of Morpeth were so straitened for water that they might depend if the Council assented to this motion, that in less than a month's time they would have a similar application from Morpeth. He should not go through all the arguments of the honorable member for Camden on this subject, but would merely say that if the only argument for the necessity of this grant was the appearance in the harbour of an enemy's fleet, and to supply the wants in such a contingency of a runaway government and a runaway Council, he could not think such an argument could have much weight with the House. He should certainly vote against the motion.

Mr. PARKER would say a few words in support of the vote he should give on this occasion. The honorable member who spoke last had evidently not read the papers on the subject, laid on the table of the House, or he would have seen that the estimate of the Colonial Architect was only to remove the nuisance now created by the factory. The Council, therefore, would not be guided by what had fallen from the honorable member, as to any discrepancy in the estimates. It was admitted, he believed, on all hands, that the water obtained from the dam at Parramatta was not fit to drink; and he fully concurred in the statement made by the honorable and learned member for Sydney, that the disease by which the town had lately been scourged had been greatly aggravated by the unwholesome quality of the water, and he did think, after Liverpool and Campbelltown had been provided with this essential requisite by the Government, that Parramatta—a town established before either of them—had a claim. The Colonial Secretary had said, that the works at these two places had been effected by convict labour; but they must also recollect that convict labour had been employed in Parramatta for a long period, but that it was still without that necessary of life—pure water; and he believed that even the Government establishments in Parramatta had to purchase their water, not being able to make use of that from the dam; and therefore a saving would be effected to the Government as well as to the people by bringing good water into the town. The suggestion of the honorable and learned member for Sydney, with respect to the imposition of a water rate to reimburse the Government, was a valuable one, and he was sure such a rate would be willingly paid. He would only advert to one other remark of the honorable and learned member, with which he could not agree: that remark related to the late Government having brought the colony to the verge of bankruptcy. He did not believe this; nor did he believe that any one who had watched the policy of Sir George Gipps, could accuse him of profusion in the disposal of the public funds. On the contrary, he might be more justly charged with niggardliness, as he ever strove to carry on his government with the most rigid regard to economy.

Mr. DONALDSON, on this occasion, felt bound to vote, as he feared he should not often be able to do, on questions involving the expenditure of the public money, with the Colonial Secretary. He did not like the way in which this motion had been brought forward. If this motion were to be brought forward at all, he agreed with Mr. Wentworth that it should have been brought forward in a straightforward manner. That the House should have been honestly asked to vote the £4000 which would be required for this object, for that was the amount they would be required to vote at last. He certainly could not congratulate the hon. Colonial Secretary on the flourishing state of the finances of the country. On the contrary he saw in that state grounds for the deepest apprehension. He found in the financial minute laid before the House the other evening, that the estimated revenue for the year 1849 was £314,400, the estimated expenditure £310,000, the supplementary estimate for 1849, £13,965; and a statement of reserved balances of former votes, £6,000. Making a total expenditure of £330,000, and a revenue of little over £314,000, thus leaving instead of a surplus an absolute deficit of £15,000. True, in order to make up the deficit the Government fell back on other small balances, but they were entirely of a contingent and uncertain character. In the face of a statement like this, how could the House go up to the Government to ask it to spend another £1000? Let them remember too that it was only a night or two ago that they rejected the recommendations of a report on the administration of the criminal justice of the country, a report prepared by persons of the highest talent, experience, and erudition, because it involved the expenditure of a thousand pounds for a fourth Judge. (No, no.) At all events that was one of the arguments used by every speaker against the motion. With what face could they now go up and ask for this £1000—already they had too much experience in these public works. £4000 had already been expended in erecting the half-finished wall round the new Acropolis. More than that sum had been thrown away on the land at Gabo Island, while £12,000 had already been voted for the bridge over the Yarra, while the traveller was yet obliged to take the humble path beside the magnificent broken arch that towers above him. Seeing these things it would be madness to go to ask for this £1000. Had the mover have dared to have asked for the necessary sum—for the £4000—the House would have seen the question in its proper light, and have met it with a direct negative. But to accede to this vote—immediately after an act which was thought by many people out of doors, to say the least, indiscreet—would be utterly inconsistent, and he should therefore oppose the motion.

Mr. DANGAR did not think that such an address as was proposed ought to be agreed to by the House. Perhaps the Government had gone to some expense in providing a supply of water at Liverpool and at Campbelltown; but it was in the days of convict labour, and the water-works at those two places were the description of works on which the men could be best employed. He would warn the House against putting any sum on the estimates for any work, less than what would be calculated

to carry out the work altogether. The inhabitants of Parramatta, it appeared, did not object to a rate for the water if it was brought into the town; and if this was the case, why not establish a Water Works Company and do the work themselves? This was the way these things were done in England and in America; and this was the only legitimate way of doing them. Such a company could be legalised by a Bill of that House, and would ensure the carrying out of the undertaking much more advantageously and economically. The matter of roads and bridges was entirely different. The water works were for the special use of the people of Parramatta—the roads and bridges were for the good of the colony generally. He thought it would ill become the Government to invest money in such an undertaking as this. True they had done it before; but the time had now come when they could not do such things, because the representatives of the people had taken out of their hands the power they formerly had. The honorable member for Camden had argued a good deal on the fact that £12,000 had been taken from the people of Parramatta for quit-rents. He (Mr. Dangar) could not see how this could be brought to bear on the question. They accepted their lands knowing them to be subject to quit-rent, as in all other parts of the colony, and they had been compelled to pay them in the same way. The honorable member appeared grieved that Parramatta had not continued the seat of Government; but he supposed he was convinced that it ought to give way. (Laughter.) The Government had spent a great deal in Parramatta in public buildings: there was the Orphan School, the Factory, the County Gaol—all of which attracted visitors to Parramatta. (Great laughter.) Taking these things into consideration, he must object to the motion, and should do so even if the finances of the colony were able to bear it, while an adequate sum for roads and bridges was not expended.

Mr. COWPER was always friendly to the expenditure of the public money for any useful object, rather than in the payment of large salaries to useless officers. (Cheers.) He should therefore vote for the present motion. He took it, it was now too late to dispute the principle of the duty of the Government to perform such works as these. The experience of Sydney and two other towns in the colony had shown that the Government recognised the principle—but he could not help expressing some surprise at some of the arguments he had heard from those who opposed the motion. He could not but remember when he heard this called a local purpose, that there was on the Estimates a sum for a breakwater at Newcastle, and if they could pay for repairs of the breakwater at Newcastle, he did think they might afford a make-water for Parramatta. He denied altogether the statement of the honorable member for Durham, that the House had been influenced in its decision on the Law Commission by the proposed salary of the Judge. The ground taken by every speaker who opposed that report was, that they would not consent to vote for any thing which might in any way pledge them to vote any thing in addition to the schedule of £26,000 reserved for defraying the expenses of the administration of justice. He believed that a great majority of the people out of doors approved of the vote of the House on that occasion, nor had that vote hampered the Government in any way whatever. The Government might, if it chose now, bring in a bill to abolish Courts of Requests or Courts of Quarter Sessions. It might make Moreton Bay a Circuit town, and direct one of the Judges to go down there; or it might send an assistant barrister there, or to Portland, or to Geelong; but if it did so, it would do so, as it very well could afford, out of schedule C. He considered the claim before the House reasonable and just; and when claims were so, he certainly would vote for expending the public money in public works, rather than on large salaries. True, that many of the public works had been misconducted, but it was not because thousands had been thrown away in the sand at Gabo Island that public works were to be discontinued, and he thought it far better that the public money should be spent here, in works over which they had some control. He was not disposed to think their financial condition so bad as some honorable members, and if the Council joined heart and hand in cutting down a useless expenditure, he still believed money enough would be left for all necessary public works. In the police arrangements of the colony great reductions might be made—they might even part with a few constables from Parramatta if such a course were necessary to give the inhabitants water. He should therefore support the motion.

Mr. W. MACARTHUR: As some honorable members seemed to have fallen into some misapprehension as to the expense of the proposed work, he would make one or two observations with a view of putting them right. An estimate had been made, and a highly respectable and responsible party was prepared to contract to perform the work for £3000. He (Mr. Macarthur) had turned a good deal of attention to works of this description, and he had carefully examined the situation of this work, and he would assert, and was prepared to prove, that it could be performed for even less than that sum. The cost of laying down pipes would be considerable no doubt, but even that would be included in the estimate of £3000.

Mr. NICHOLS should vote for this address, because he thought the people of Parramatta were entitled to have that made pure which the Government had made impure; for notwithstanding what had been said by the Colonial Secretary, and notwithstanding the report of the late Royal Engineer, he maintained from his own personal knowledge and observation, that the water in the dam at Parramatta was polluted with filth from the Factory. He was glad to hear from the Colonial Secretary notions in favour of economy, and he could only wish he had entertained them a little sooner, when they might have been spared perhaps the £4000 thrown away on Gabo Island, and the claim of Mr. Morris for £2000 more. (Hear, hear.) But if reductions were necessary, there were plenty of ways to make up this sum. There were three or four utterly useless police magistrates whose offices might be abolished. The honorable member for Northumberland had spoken of public expenditure at Parramatta. Now what was it? The factory had been built at the expense of the Home Government. The gaol was not intended for the good of Parramatta alone, it was the county gaol, and persons from all parts of the county were confined there; as to the visitors they might attract, as far as the gaol went, he imagined its visitors would rather stop away if they could. Then the Colonial Secretary talked of a bridge—a stone bridge. True, there was a bridge, and it was built because the old bridge was in a very bad state. No doubt the new bridge was a convenience to some persons in the town; but it was not so to them alone—all the travellers from Windsor and beyond passed over this bridge, which was a general convenience, and not a mere local benefit to Parramatta. Then for the dam. He was not so old a man as the honorable member for Camden; but if he recollected rightly, a great portion of the expense of this dam was paid out of the private purse of Mrs. Macquarie, for the purpose of keeping the black swans. (Hear, hear.) It was said they would have applications from other localities; he would only say, if they made out their case let them come, and the Council ought to grant their claims. It had been proved that the works could be accomplished for £3000, and the inhabitants of Parramatta were entitled to the money; perhaps the £1000 might do to begin with, but it was absolutely necessary the work should be done at once. The Parramatta people were now condemned to drink the filthiest water in the world—water that must engender disease, and he should therefore support the address, and he hoped other localities would come forward and make similar claims, and he could promise them they would always have his cordial support.

Mr. MARTIN thought that two facts had been established beyond dispute in the discussion that had taken place: first, that the water at Parramatta was unhealthy and undrinkable; and, secondly, that being unhealthy, the inhabitants of Parramatta were entitled to look for a supply of pure water at the hands of the Government. The honorable member for Durham seemed to talk of a local rate for this purpose, but he seemed to forget that this local rate would involve the principles of District Councils, principles which had been demolished in that House over and over again. The honorable member for Cassilis had laid before the House two propositions, first, that when the Government hesitated to spend money asked for, the House should support the Government. He (Mr. Martin) denied this proposition altogether. The Government might withhold money for necessary works, not from motives of economy, but in order to enable them to pay an extravagant amount of useless salaries. The honorable member had also said that when any surplus revenue occurred, instead of spending such surplus on public works they should remit taxes. This also he denied, for he thought it far better to spend such surplus on works which were really required for the essential benefit of any class. He would not pretend to say, whether the startling statement they had heard from the honorable member for Durham, with regard to the revenue and expenditure for 1849 were true or not, but even if it were the remedy must be not in withholding a necessary work like this, but in cutting down the expenditure to meet the income.

Mr. LAMB opposed the motion.

Mr. DARVALL considered this a question of very great importance, perhaps more so than any that as yet had come before the Council that session. For a time it was a rule in the House to avoid motions for addresses of this description, on the ground that the Government must know the wants of the various localities best. This rule had, however, been broken through, and he thought wisely. The hon. member for Parramatta, in support of his motion, had brought forward facts to show that the money prayed for in this address was very much needed. He thought that when the Government established townships, the inhabitants had a right to look for water. The people of Parramatta had paid a high price for their lands; the quit-rents were excessively high, and he thought they had a just claim on the Government to furnish them with good water, and he agreed that the finances of the colony were not in a prosperous state. That to make both ends meet, the Government depended on certain branches of contingent revenue, such as the sale of land in the Barrack-square, but which could not be looked to as ordinary sources of revenue. Seeing that, he thought that it was right that the Council should take the expenditure in hand, for he did not believe the Government would ever be taught due economy until they, the representatives of the people, spent the money. So long as the Government had the sole power of spending all the money, they would reject useful measures of expenditure such as now proposed, and lavish it away in salaries. The policy of that House therefore was to make a dearth in the land of that necessary article money—and then they would force upon the Government an economy in the expenditure necessary for carrying on the Government. He was certain the honorable the Colonial Secretary would be very glad to put in effect any measure of economy that might be suggested by the Council. He hoped the Council would in future adopt the principle that it ought as much as possible to assist, to advise the Government in the expenditure of the money. He felt sure that the estimates when laid before the Council would receive the most careful attention of honorable members, and that any reductions in the expenditure that could be effected would be made, and he did not see how the representatives of the people could resist applications of this nature, and his advice would be to encourage every claim of this sort. (The honorable and learned member then defended the financial policy of Sir George Gipps; and passed a high eulogium on the talent with which he had sustained the credit of the Government and the colony through a period of unexampled depression.

Mr. COOPER opposed the motion.

Mr. LOWE: The town of Parramatta in its present state, bore a striking resemblance in a small scale to the whole colony with regard to the expenditure of the revenue upon it. There it was with its vaunted stone bridge, its gaol, its police magistrate—no money, no water. This was precisely illustrative of the way in which the revenue was spent all over the colony. The Government had chosen to place this town here. Regardless whether it was appropriately fixed or not, they had planted it there and made it the gate as it were to the interior of the colony. They sold land to the inhabitants, saddled them with enormous quit rents, built large penal establishments, gave £300 a-year to the police magistrate, and left the people without the first requisite of life. He must say he felt ashamed of Government, that it should attempt to resist this vote, that it should not only allow but induce people to settle there and then to deprive them of one the essentials of existence. If the Government wished to keep good faith with the people of Parramatta they would at once grant them this sum. They were bound to do so, the people of Parramatta had a just and undeniable claim upon them, and he should blush for the House if it refused to acknowledge that claim. (Hear, hear.) He would now turn to the financial minute, and from that document he found that in the Middle District the estimated expenditure for 1850 would be £237,991. Now they were told by the Colonial Secretary, that out of all that vast sum the Government could not find £1000 to relieve this town, founded by the Government itself, from the disastrous position in which it was placed. But the shame was increased when they came to look a little further; and he found, out of all this vast mass of expenditure, that no less than £147,000 was expended on salaries, while only £23,000 was spent on public works. (Hear, hear.) And now they were to be told by the Colonial Secretary that they were pushing the Government to the verge of bankruptcy—that they were embarrassing its whole arrangements because they asked the Government to make this £23,000 £24,000, and this for a purpose that could not be put off, but which ought to have been effected years and years ago. (Hear, hear.) He was really surprised that any elective member could join with the Government in such a course—he was more than surprised at the sort of unholy alliance which seemed to have been formed that night between the Hunter River district and the Government. (Great laughter, and no, no, from Mr. Donaldson.) They had determined that a borough, worthy to send a member to that House, should be deprived of that necessary of life which God in his providence had prepared for all his creatures. (Cheers.) It had been said that if this claim were granted—the town of Morpeth would make a similar application. But the cases were by no means parallel. Morpeth was private property—Parramatta had been placed where it was by the Government, its residents were in a manner compelled to live there. But if the Government were so hard up as not to be able to afford this money it was easy to make reductions that would enable them to do so. There was a police magistrate at Parramatta, notoriously not wanted, with a salary of £300 a year, which would at all events be 10 per cent. per annum—pretty good interest for the outlay. He (Mr. Lowe would prefer to transform him into water for the inhabitants of Parramatta. (Laughter.) He would re-enact the fable of *Narcissus in pontem* in Ovid's Metamorphoses. (Great laughter.) No doubt the people of Parramatta liked pure justice, but he imagined they liked pure water better, and with a Bench of Magistrates such as there was at Parramatta, they might have both without having a Police Magistrate. He thought the request before them that night was the most moderate, just, and reasonable that had ever been preferred to that House, and though the Government seemed inclined to refuse it, he hoped the Council would not forget its function, but press on the attention of the head of the Government the justice of the claim.

Mr. OAKES briefly replied, and the House divided on the motion.

Ayes—	Noes—
Mr. Oakes	Mr. Dangar
Wentworth	Hamilton
The Attorney-General	The Colonial Secretary
Mr. Martin	Collector of Customs
Nichols	Colonial Treasurer
Lowe	Mr. Lamb
James Macarthur	Cooper
Dr. Dickson	Donaldson (teller)
Mr. Allen	
Wm. Macarthur	
Icely	
Parker	
Foster	
Darvall	
Fitzgerald	
Cowper (teller)	
16	8

LICENSED VICTUALLERS.

Mr. LOWE moved that the petition from the Chairman and General Committee of the Friendly Society of Licensed Victuallers of New South Wales, presented by him on the 18th instant, be printed.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL opposed the motion, as the two counter petitions had not been printed.

The motion was negatived.

LAW OF EVIDENCE BILL.

Mr. NICHOLS moved that the Report of the Committee of the whole House be adopted.

Carried.

Mr. NICHOLS then moved that the Bill be recommitted.

A brief discussion took place as to whether the Bill could be re-committed without notice at this stage, and a majority of members seemed to be of opinion that the course proposed was a correct one.

The Bill was then re-committed, and after several clauses had been verbally amended, progress was reported to the House. Leave was then granted for the Committee to sit again on Tuesday next.

MERCHANT SEAMEN'S BILL.

The House went into Committee upon the above Bill, and the following clauses were adopted:—

Clause 1, repealing the existing Acts, relating to Merchant Seamen.

Clause 2, providing that no seaman should be taken to sea without a written agreement, or without a certificate of discharge being obtained from such seaman.

Clause 3, imposing a penalty of £10 for going to sea without such agreement, and £5 for omitting to explain same to the seamen.

Clause 4, providing that no agreement should deprive a seaman of his lien, salvage, &c. And also, that seamen should not be compelled to produce these agreements, but should be allowed to give secondary evidence whenever they were not forthcoming.

Clause 5, providing that agreements should be proved by the attesting witness.

Clause 6, enacting that seamen refusing to join their ships, &c., might be committed to gaol or sent on board.

Clause 7, imposing forfeiture for temporary (wilful) absence on the part of seamen. Six days' pay to be forfeited for every twenty-four hours of such absence, or, at the option of the master, the costs his absence may have occasioned.

Clause 8, providing the manner in which the extent of forfeitures were to be ascertained when seamen contracted for the voyage.

Clause 9, enacting that deserters should forfeit all their clothes, wages, &c. The amount of such forfeitures, after payment of the expenses occasioned by the desertion, to be paid over to the Colonial Treasurer, for the benefit of disabled seamen serving in colonial vessels.

Clause 10, imposing a penalty of £10 for knowingly harbouring a deserter: providing that no debt above five shillings should be recoverable after a seaman had engaged with a vessel, and prohibiting the detention of his chests, tools, &c., under a penalty of £10.

Clause 11, defining the periods within which seaman's wages are to paid after the expiration of his agreement.

The further consideration of the Bill was then postponed until Tuesday next.

COLONIAL AGENT BILL.

The Colonial Agent Bill, as reported, was adopted by the House upon the motion of Mr. WENTWORTH, and was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time on Tuesday next.

MELBOURNE CITY BILL.

The above Bill was read a third time and passed.

TRUST MONEY BILL.

The further consideration in Committee of the above Bill was postponed until Tuesday next.

FRAUDULENT DEBTORS' BILL.

The third reading of the above Bill was postponed until Tuesday.

Council adjourned at half-past seven until three o'clock on Tuesday afternoon.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

INSOLVENT COURT.

FRIDAY.

BEFORE W. H. KERR, Esq., Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

In the estate of George Little, a single meeting was held, and the following claims were proved:—Abram Brierley, £15; and Montefiore, Graham, and Co, £73 4s. 3d.; after which the meeting was adjourned until Thursday next.

MEETING FOR MONDAY.

In the estate of John Hosking, an adjourned special meeting, at half-past ten o'clock.

In the matters of George Beiriger and George Boulton: These persons, confined for debt in H. M. Gaol, at Darlinghurst, had presented petitions to His Honor Mr. Justice Dickinson for the sequestration of their estates, and the liberation of themselves from the custody of the Sheriff, on which His Honor ordered notice of their application to be advertised in the *Sydney Morning Herald*, and that unless cause to the contrary were shown on Friday morning he would grant the prayer of the petitioners. This day, His Honor decided in each case, that he would accept the surrender, and make an order for the discharge of the petitioner from custody upon its being certified to him by the Chief Commissioner that the petitioner and one surety have executed a bond to the creditor who caused him to be arrested, in the amount for which he was arrested—that the surety in each case has been approved by the Chief Commissioner—that the bond when executed has been deposited with the Chief Commissioner, and that the condition of the bond be that the party do not quit the colony until the expiration of three months from the execution of the bond.

NEW MEDICAL BILL.

A MEETING of the chemists and druggists was held at the Royal Hotel yesterday, at which nearly the whole of that body resident in Sydney were present, for the purpose of considering the proper course to be adopted in opposing the penal clauses of the New Medical Bill, now before the Legislative Council; clauses which would inflict disabilities on them which do not exist in the mother country,—when Mr. A. Foss was requested to take the chair, and the following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

Moved by Dr. M'KELLAR, and seconded by Mr. J. Row:—

"That this meeting viewing with alarm the New Medical Bill now before the Legislative Council, which, if passed in its present form, will invade the rights and interests of the whole body of chemists and druggists in the colony of New South Wales, which rights and privileges were secured to their body in Great Britain by the Apothecaries' Act, passed in the year 1815 by the Imperial Parliament, viz., the 28th clause of 55th George III., chap. 194:—'Provided always and be it further enacted, that nothing in this Act contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to prejudice, or in any to affect the trade or business of a chemist and druggist, in the buying, preparing, compounding, *dispensing*, and vending drugs, medicines, and medicinal compounds, wholesale and retail; but all persons using or exercising the said trade or business or who shall or may *hereafter* use or exercise the same, shall and may use, exercise, and carry on the same trade or business in such manner and as fully and amply to all intents and purposes as the same trade or business was used, exercised, or carried on by chemists and druggists *before the passing of this Act*;'—it is therefore necessary that some decided steps should at once be taken to oppose the same."

Several resolutions, containing matters of detail were then passed, and the meeting adjourned.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MR. C. NEWTON.—At his Sale Yard, at 12 o'clock, Tallow, Sheepskins, Damaged Woolpacks, Navy Canvas; at his Rooms, a Phaeton, and Set of Double Harness.

MR. STUBBS.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Seraphine.

MR. E. SALAMON.—At the Flour Company's Wharf, at 11 o'clock, Barley, Sheepskins.

MR. STEWART.—At his Stables, York-street, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Gigs, Phaeton, Cart, Dog Cart, Saddles, and Bridles.

AUSTRALIAN LIBRARY.—The half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of the Australian Subscription Library was held on Thursday, when three proprietors and eighteen subscribers were elected.

FANCY BAZAAR.—A bazaar was held at the Royal Hotel, on Monday and Tuesday last, when upwards of £300 was raised in aid of the funds of the Roman Catholic Magdalen Institution.

POLICE OFFICE.—Mr. Gilchrist, one of the magistrates on the roster for the day, was present at the Police Office about half-past nine o'clock yesterday morning, looked at the lists, and walked away. At ten, Mr. Miles opened the Court and cleared off the drunkard list, soon after which he was joined by Alderman Egan, who went to conclude a case remanded from Thursday, and no other magistrates arriving, he assisted Mr. Miles until the rising of the Court, nearly two o'clock. But for Alderman Egan's presence, a number of cases on the paper could not have been adjudicated, being of a description requiring two magistrates. Alderman Fisher did not fulfil his appointment. Alderman Allen and Mr. Botts have been summoned for this day (Saturday.)

MR. FITZ ROY'S HOUNDS.—On Wednesday morning, according to appointment, a fine stag (which had been presented to Mr. Fitz Roy by Mr. Gibson, of Circular Head, Van Diemen's Land) was turned out in the Botany country. A field of upwards of fifty gentlemen were present, some eight or ten of whom showed out in pink. The stag looked about for some minutes before he started; good law having been allowed him after starting, the pack were laid on, and after a good run of about thirty-five minutes (the latter twenty-five without check) the game was killed in the vicinity of Surry Hills. We understand that another run may shortly be expected, Mr. Hosking having promised a deer from Macquarie Field.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

A VERY moderate business is still being done retail though perhaps not more so than is usual at this season. The trades universally complain; it is to be hoped that during the ensuing month a demand for shearing supplies will cause a little more animation—as we are now depending on our up-country orders—there being very little doing for shipment. Wholesale some business has been done in anticipation, doubtless, of higher prices ruling.

Ales—in wood—There is little doing; Byass's, with Porter, to arrive, has been bought to the extent of 2000 dozen, at late quotations. Dunbar's, also to arrive, has been taken at 3d. less.

Brandy—Has been offered rather freely, in consequence of recent heavy arrivals; till other parcels, daily expected, are to hand, little business will be done. One or two large sales are reported—terms private.

Bricks—Bath—Are exceedingly scarce, and enquired for.

Cigars—About 500 M. ex Falcon, remain unsold; 3s are quitted freely from second hands.

Coffee Stocks are reduced to about thirty tons, and little expected for some time; quotations 4½d. to 5d. for Manila.

Copper—A brisk demand for export and consumption, together with a very considerable advance in Britain have been the cause of much increased rates being looked for, and as we cannot report any arrivals of consequence of this article will command higher prices within a short period—which remarks also apply to sheathing metal.

Currants—The principal stock is held by the trade, and quotations range at 52s. to 56s.

Iron—An advance in the home market will doubtless cause a decrease in our imports, and consequent advance in quotations. All that has come forward for some years has been taken on arrival by the trade—say bar, bolt, sheet, hoops, and nailrod, and high rates maintained throughout.

Ironmongery—is less enquired for—which is more attributable to the dulness of trade than to an accumulation of stock.

Lead—This article continues dull, but as the home market appears to improve, we need not look for heavy arrivals; and present stocks being moderate, a reaction will probably take place ere long.

Oil—Sperm—is much wanted, a few tons were taken for consumption at 70l. Black also commands a very high figure. Linseed is quoted at 4s., and stocks decreasing. Olive, in jars, is wanted.

Raisins—continue scarce, and are quoted at 56s. by the trade, who are the only holders.

Starch—Late importations have been run off at 73s.; the trade is bare. The demand is in some degree met by our colonial manufacture, which is still turned out of first rate quality, and not to be surpassed by Colman's or Leacher's; there is every prospect of English starch being shut out of the market within a few years. We would suggest its being labelled—"No. 1. Sydney Starch," as the article will always command a market.

Sugar—About 500 tons Pampanga have changed hands, for refining and consumption. Our market is but slightly stocked with the above description, trifling lots only can be expected, and those at a higher figure than we have lately been importing at; the advance in the home market has been felt ere this, in every sugar growing country in the world—an advance of nearly fifty per cent. on prices quoted during the last nine months; during the next three months prices will go up here some two or three pounds per ton. Sugars which we might have expected to arrive on foreign account will now go to Europe to supply the continental demand, which is brisk. Our markets are bare of refined sugars, and prices having gone up 4l. to 5l. at home, none will likely come forward, indeed English refined cannot compete with colonial, so long as their present relative prices remain.

Tea—There has been little done during the week by importers—sales being principally from second hands, of lots purchased publicly at recent sales.

Tin Plates—An advance of 4s. per box in England will check exports, and considerably enhance the value of recent purchases made by the trade, which lots are fast going into consumption.

Tobacco—Keg tobacco will still command 1s. to 1s. 1d. A parcel of Barret's just landed, has been quitted at 16d.; there is little of Keer's brand remaining in second hands, the last parcels having turned out very superior samples.

Sydney, July 21.

SYDNEY MARKETS.—FRIDAY.

In wheat there has not been much business this week. In colonial, sales have been made at 4s. 1d to 4s. 3d. according to samples. Van Diemen's Land has been sold, ex ship, at 4s. 6d., but holders are now looking for an advance. One lot of very prime, from Nelson (New Zealand) was sold at 4s. 2½d. Maize is quoted at 3s. 6d., barley at 3s., and oats at 2s. 6d. per bushel, at the wharf. Circular Head potatoes are in demand at £5 10s., and colonial are selling at £4 per ton. In live stock a tolerable business has been done, but the supply is not equal to the demand by the butchers, for good animals, which are scarce, and will be so for at least two months to come. The sales of cattle brought in during the week have ranged from £2 17s. to £4 10s., the average rate being, for beef, 12s. 6d. per cwt. Of the two, good sheep are more scarce than bullocks; a lot of 500 very middling in quality, sold at 5s. 6d.; the average rate being 2½d. the pound. Porkers, 3½d. to 3½d. Very little has been done in horses. Mr. Stewart sold 20 head, averaging from £8 to £12; the lowest, £3, and £22 the highest price. The imported entires, Young Camel and Hambledon, were yesterday sold by Mr. Stewart at £122 each. Flour, bran, and bread, remain as last quoted. Colonial hay, £4 15s. to £5 10s per ton, delivered; and straw £2 2s. to £2 10s. per ton. In other articles there is no alteration from last report.

BIRTHS.

At Clydesdale, on Wednesday, the 18th instant, Mrs. Joseph Lowe, of a son.

July 19, 1849, at her residence, Barnstaple Manor, Five Dock, the wife of Mr. B. C. Rodd, of a daughter.

DIED.

At Goulburn, on Monday, the 14th of July instant, aged sixty, Mr. Daniel Driscoll, of Driscoll's River, Monera, an old colonist, and a man much respected in his neighbourhood.

On the 18th instant, Mary Weir, youngest daughter of Mr. James Weir, baker, Kent-street, aged two years and nine months.

At Pyrmont, on the evening of Thursday, the 19th instant, at half-past five o'clock, John Albert Reid Mulhall, son of Captain Mulhall, aged two years and seven months.

We have been compelled, from want of space, to omit several advertisements.

IF HANNAH MARIA ROBINSON, late of Bay-street, Glebe, will be pleased to call on Mr. James Meikeljey, No. 79, Pitt-street, she will hear of a return from England.
July 20. 1174

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

I, LAYTON ODELL DAVID JAMES, of Bourke-street, Surry Hills, near the city of Sydney, lately under articles of clerkship to Mr. Henry Burton Bradley, of Sydney aforesaid, attorney at law, do hereby give notice that I intend to apply to this honorable Court on the last day of the now next ensuing term, for admission as an attorney, solicitor, and proctor of the said Court.

Dated this thirtieth day of June, A. D. 1849.
1204 L. O. D. JAMES.

Victoria by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

TO THE WIDOW (IF ANY) AND TO THE NEXT OF KIN OF JAMES MUNN LATE OF SYDNEY IN THE COLONY OF NEW SOUTH WALES MARINE SURVEYOR DECEASED.

GREETING—

WHEREAS it hath been represented unto our Supreme Court of New South Wales by the Proctor of Jane Elizabeth Milne a creditor of the said deceased that the said James Munn departed this life on or about the twenty-sixth day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight (having at the time of his death goods chattels and credits in the colony aforesaid) intestate We do therefore hereby peremptorily cite you and each of you to appear personally or by your Proctor duly constituted before our said Court at the Court House King-street Sydney on the sixth day of August now next at the hour of ten of the clock on the forenoon of the same day and there to abide if occasion shall require during the sitting of the said Court and then and there to accept or refuse letters of administration of all and singular the goods chattels and credits of the said deceased or otherwise to shew sufficient cause (if you or either of you have or know any why the same should not be committed to the said Jane Elizabeth Milne a creditor of the said deceased on giving sufficient security And further to do and receive as to law and justice shall appertain under pain of such letters of administration being granted to the said Jane Elizabeth Milne as a creditor of the said deceased.

Witness the Honorable Sir Alfred Stephen Knight our Chief Justice of our said Court at Sydney this eighteenth day of July, in the thirteenth year of our reign.

G. P. F. GREGORY
Registrar of Supreme Court.
THURLOW AND GRANT
Proctors for the said Jane Elizabeth Milne
308 Pitt-street Sydney. 1056

ESTATE OF THE LATE THOMAS KERR, ESQ.

CREDITORS are particularly requested to attend a meeting to be holden at the Office of the undersigned No. 308 Pitt-street Sydney on Tuesday the 31st instant at twelve o'clock noon for the purpose of giving directions to the administrator in respect to matters of importance relating to the assets in this Estate and at the same time it will be convenient if Creditors (not having already done so) will furnish the administrator with proofs of their respective claims to enable their immediate audit.

THURLOW AND GRANT,
Solicitors for the Administrator,
308, Pitt-street, July 20. 1171

NOTICE, to whom it may concern, is hereby given, that the tallow saved from the wreck of the schooner Swift, near the Brunswick River, is now landed from the schooner Midas, and ready for public inspection in the Circular Wharf Stores, from whence it will be delivered to the owners or consignees on payment of charges.
JEAN BENNEAUD,
Master.
July 19. 1168

NOTICE is hereby given, that Lewis A. Miller is the only person duly authorised to collect accounts and receive moneys on our account, from and after this date.
SMITH, CAMPBELL, AND CO.
Sydney, July 13. 734

NOTICE.

ALL parties are hereby cautioned against harbouring or trusting the Crew of the American Ship Augustine Heard, as no debts contracted by them will be paid by the Master or Agent.
July 21. 1197

TO BUILDERS, PLUMBERS, AND SHINGLERS.

TENDERS are required for stripping the roof of the Sydney Infirmary and Dispensary Building, Macquarie-street, and re-shingling the same, and providing lead, and executing the plumbers' work, &c., required.

For specifications and particulars apply at the office of James Hume, Esq., of No. 113, King-street, Architect.

Sealed tenders are to be addressed to the Honorary Secretary, and sent to the Infirmary Buildings, on or before Friday, the 27th instant.

JOHN M'GARVIE,
Hon. Secretary.
July 17. 887

CATTLE WANTED

WANTED, from 1500 to 2000 head of well-bred Steers and Heifers, from three years old and upwards, to be delivered either at Tarrabandar, Tumut River; or at the junction of the Lachlan and Murrumbidgee. Apply to
MR. JAMES M'EVOY,
1182 Pitt-street.

SLATES WANTED.

PERSONS holding Duchess Slates may hear of a purchaser on application to Mr. HENRY ROBERTSON, Architect, 214, Pitt-street. 1118

HORSES REQUIRED FOR INDIA

WANTED, 10 or 20 Horses, that are sound and broke to saddle or harness. Parties having such for sale, and will bring them this day to the undersigned before twelve A.M., will, if approved of, hear of a purchaser.
T. E. JONES,
H.E.I. Co.'s Repository,
Bligh-street.
Sydney, July 20. 1196

WANTED, a Man Cook: none need apply but those who understand their business and can bring good references from their last places. Apply at the Star Hotel, George-street. 1241

WANTED, a Tanner and a Currier. Apply to JOHN GIBLETT, Commercial Wharf. 1235

GOVERNESS.—Wanted, a Lady, who is competent to teach the English and French Languages, Music, Fancy Needlework, &c., in a family residing in a pleasant town in the country. Apply (if by letter, post-paid, to S. E., care of Mr. PIDDINGTON, Bookseller, &c., George-street. 1186

☞ OBSERVE.

EVERY description of farm and domestic Servants, Mechanics, &c., of good character, can be readily obtained at this office, either for town or country.

WANTED—A Blacksmith, and various male and female servants. Newly arrived immigrants and others seeking employment should apply.
H. F. BRIMMER,
Servants' Registry Office, opposite the Royal Hotel, George-street. Sydney.
Office open from 9 till 5. 1190

FEMALE Servants of every description desirous to obtain situations, either for town or for the interior, are now disengaged: Wages moderate.
J. FREDERICK JOHNSON,
General Agency Office,
319, Castlereagh-street North.
July 20. 1173

WANTED, an active single man as Groom, and to make himself generally useful. Apply to Mr. GEORGE HILL, Surry Hills, between eight and nine o'clock in the morning. 1167

WANTED A STOCKMAN.

A PERSON of the above calling, one of good character and sober habits, will hear of a comfortable situation, by an early application (if by letter, post-paid) to Mr. L. WHITE, Windsor
Windsor, July 16. 1042

FARM SERVANTS.

WANTED, a farm servant, capable of driving a team of bullocks; and three shepherds; testimonials as to sobriety and general good conduct will be required. Apply to
T. AGARS,
1067 Kent-street North.

A YOUNG LADY, accustomed to tuition, who will be disengaged in about six weeks, is desirous of meeting with a situation in a respectable Church of England family; the country will be preferred. She will undertake to impart a sound English education, with music, &c. References given if required. Address, if by letter, postpaid, to A. Z., care of Mrs. Lethbridge, Dunhead, Penrith.
July 9. 790

WANTED, by a respectable Widow, a situation as Lady's-maid and Housekeeper, or would have no objection to take charge of an invalid or young children. The most satisfactory references given and required. Address, post-paid, to J. T., at the *Herald* Office. 1112

WANTED, by a gentleman recently arrived from England, a situation up the country, to manage a store, or any other situation in which he could make himself useful. His wife would be happy to undertake the management of a household, or in any domestic capacity. Address, by letter, prepaid, to O. M., Mr. Stokes's, Bookseller, &c., George street, Sydney. 1194

£5 REWARD.

TO CONSTABLES AND OTHERS.

WHEREAS, on Sunday morning, the 15th instant, between the hours of 12 M. and 6 o'clock P.M., my house in Parramatta-street was feloniously broken into at the rear by some thief or thieves, and the following articles stolen therefrom:—One clock, in marble stand; one gold Geneva watch (12427), one black dress coat, one black frock coat, one outside rough coat, some white shirts, socks, and a quantity of female wearing apparel; about fifty pounds of tobacco, and two boxes, two half-boxes, and two quarter-boxes cigars. I do hereby offer the above reward to any person or persons who might give such information as might lead to the recovery of the above property, and also to the apprehension and conviction of the thief or thieves.
JOHN ADAMS,
Grocer,
993 Parramatta-street, Sydney.

HORSE Stolen or Strayed, aged, large black horse, small white spotted saddle marks, T under mane off side, strained in the near fore leg.

If stolen, £2; and if strayed, £1 reward will be paid for information as to his whereabouts, or his recovery, by JOSEPH M'LEOD, at Mr. W. Mackenzie's station, by Tenterfield. 1188

LOST, on Thursday evening, between Waverley and the top of Bellevue-hill, a blood stone set as a signet ring, in dead gold. Ten shillings reward will be given on its being brought to Mr. John Dillon, 172, Elizabeth-street South, near the Supreme Court House, Sydney. 1247

RUNAWAY.

Prin. Sup. of Convicts' Office.
Sydney, 12th July, 1849.

THE undermentioned prisoner of the Crown absconded from the Marine department, Hobart Town, on the 20th February, 1849, and escaped from that colony in the cutter Psyche, belonging to the Lord Bishop of Tasmania, and afterwards from the Coquette, on the 7th July, 1849, while lying in the harbour of Port Jackson.

Matthew Clarke, Marion (2), 41, Arundel, 5 feet 1½ inches, fair comp., brown hair, hazel eyes, flag and anchor on inside left arm.
J. M'LEAN.
1195 Principal Superintendent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CALIFORNIA.

PROTECTION FOR LIFE AND PROPERTY.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD

WILL sell by auction, at the City Mart,

ON MONDAY NEXT,
At eleven o'clock,

Two beautifully finished long GUNS, lathe turned, made expressly for an opium clipper, fitted for an attack upon the Bornese pirates in the Coti River, and from their weight and construction admirably adapted for ship or boat service.—Range 1½ miles.

Terms at sale. 1142

TO BOILERS-DOWN, TALLOW RENDERERS, WHALERS, AND OTHERS.

TRY POTS.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Will sell by auction, at the City Mart,
ON MONDAY NEXT,
At 11 o'clock,

TWO pair of large sized Try Pots, particularly worthy the attention of persons wishing to get up their tallow of good colour, as from their great substance there is no possibility of its being burnt.

Terms at sale. 1146

TO SHIPOWNERS, SHIP CHANDLERS, AND OTHERS.

CHAIN CABLES, &c.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on
MONDAY NEXT,
At 11 o'clock,

2 CHAIN CABLES
1 Winch
Lot of Deck Lights.
Three coils Europe Rope, 3 in.

Terms at sale. 1143

TO SADDLERS.

COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS, DEALERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Will sell by auction, at the City Mart,
ON MONDAY NEXT,
At 11 o'clock,

AN invoice of London-made saddlery and harness,
Comprising—
Carriage harness
Gig harness
Bridles, assorted
Boy's saddles
Gig whips
Spurs,
&c. &c., &c.

Terms at sale. 1095

BRONZED AND PAINTED FENDERS.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Will sell by auction, at the City Mart,
ON MONDAY NEXT,
At 11 o'clock,

6 CASES Bronzed and Painted Fenders, assorted sizes, bright steel bars

Terms at sale. 1239

TO SHOPKEEPERS, DEALERS, AND OTHERS.

SALE OF SUNDRIES.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Will sell by auction, at the City Mart,
ON MONDAY NEXT,
At 11 o'clock,

100,000 PERCUSSION CAPS, 24 dozen E. I mustard spoons, 72 dozen G. I. tea spoons, 24 dozen B. P. table spoons, 12 dozen balance handle knives, 3 dozen Hen's brushes, 10 dozen chamois skins, plated and brass candlesticks, plated snuffers and trays, hat brushes, writing-desks, watch guards, steels, lot of German silver sundries, hones, note paper, chinese boxes, and lot of other articles.

WITHOUT ANY RESERVE.

Terms—Cash. 1240

SURPLUS STORES

OF THE SHIP "LADY PEEL," CAPTAIN FRAZER.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Will sell by auction, at CAMPBELL'S WHARF,
ON TUESDAY NEXT,
At 11 o'clock,

THE Surplus Stores, of the ship Lady Peel,
Consisting of—
Cabin Bread
Ship Bread
Split Pease
Tea
Sugar
Rice
Butter
Raisins
&c., &c.
Port Wine
Sherry
Brandy
Ale and Porter
Vinegar
Barley
Preserved Milk and Tripe
&c., &c.

Also,
Water Closets
Water Cisterns
&c., &c.

Terms at sale. 1146

OILMAN'S STORES,

EX EMPRESS.

A LARGE AND MOST EXCELLENT ASSORTMENT IN THE FINEST POSSIBLE ORDER, NOW LANDING FROM THE CELEBRATED HOUSE OF

KINCAID AND WYATT.

90 PACKAGES—NO RESERVE.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street,
ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 25,
At 11 o'clock precisely,

AN INVOICE of the following choice OILMAN'S STORES, got up in the latest and most beautiful style, now landing ex-Empress:—
Tart fruits, in cases of 3 dozen each
Pint pickles, in cases of 2 dozen
Quart pickles, in cases of 2 dozen
Sauces, in cases of 3 dozen
Mustard, 1 lb., in cases of 2 dozen
Mustard, ½ lb., in cases of 3 dozen
French olives, ½ pints
Salad oil, pints and half-pints
Bloater paste
Anchovy paste
Robinson's patent groats
Chocolate, in ½ lb. packages
Cayenne pepper, in fancy bottles
French capers, ½ pints and ¼ pints
Curry powder, fancy packets
New Nantz sardines
Real Yarmouth herrings
Real Gorgona anchovies
Carraway seeds
Coriander seeds
French prunes
Mustard, in tins
Nutmegs.

Terms at sale. 1237

VARNISHES
PAPER HANGINGS
FOOLSCAP
CUT WINE GLASSES
VOLATILE SALTS
CARBONATE SODA
HOPS, &c.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Will sell by auction, at the City Mart,
ON THURSDAY NEXT, JULY 26,
At 11 o'clock precisely,

2 CASES assorted Varnishes, body, carriage, japan, gold size, oak and copal
1 case, 300 pieces paper hangings
1 case superfine foolscap
1 cask cut wine glasses
1 case volatile salts
2 casks carbonate soda

ALSO,
10 Pockets new HOPS

Terms at sale. 1238

HORSES
GIGS AND PHAETON
CART AND DOG CART
SADDLES AND BRIDLES.

MR. STEWART will sell by auction, at his Stables, in York-street,
THIS DAY,
At 11 o'clock,

CHANCE, a model of an English hackney; a colt by Theorem, other two colts, a dray horse, a dray mare, several gig and saddle horses, two gigs, one dog cart, one cart, one single horse phaeton, with harness; three saddles, bridles, spurs, saddle bags, &c.

1223

BARLEY, SHEEPSKINS.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at the Flour Company's Wharf,

THIS DAY, JULY 21,
At 11 o'clock,

About 00 bushels barley, landed ex Comet, from New Zealand
After which,
375 Sheepskins

Terms, cash. 1251

ELEGANT AND VARIED SELECTION OF PORCELAIN VASES AND OTHER ORNAMENTS, BEAUTIFULLY CUT AND COLOURED BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE, FINE TONED ACCORDIONS, MARBLE TRAY, DRESSING GLASSES, SUPERIOR TOYS, CARICATURE CONGREVE BOXES, FANCY BASKETS, &c.

NOW LANDING, EX EMPRESS.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street,

ON TUESDAY, JULY 24,
At 11 o'clock,
WITHOUT RESERVE.

Two cases of elegant French porcelain vases, figures, flacons, match pots, &c.
Two cases containing a most beautiful selection of richly cut and coloured Bohemian glassware, consisting of flower vases, lustres, flacons, jewel bearers, pomade boxes, caraffs, pickle vases, candlesticks, tankards, tooth-brush boxes, cigar holders, &c.
One case fine-toned accordions, assorted sizes, with instruction books
Two cases superior large size British plate toilet glasses, with and without marble trays
A large and varied assortment of new and superior toys
One case caricature figure congreve boxes
An assortment of fancy baskets, &c., &c.

Terms at sale. 1252

GREY CALICOES.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

EX JOHN WITT, DONOVAN, MASTER, FROM LONDON, BEING DAMAGED BY SEA WATER.

MR. R. FAWCETT will sell by public auction, at his Commercial Sale Rooms, 481, George-street,
ON TUESDAY, JULY 24,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
CSH in diamond, L under.
PART BALE—
§ 52—12 Pieces 36 inch grey calico, much damaged
3 Ditto ditto ditto, slightly ditto.

Terms—Cash. 1220

FOR STORAGE AND CHARGES.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

MR. R. FAWCETT will sell by auction, at his Commercial Sale Rooms, 481, George-street,
ON TUESDAY, JULY 24,
At eleven o'clock precisely,
SD & Co., § 41. One case containing—
§ 1-8—8 Bundles each containing 10 pair trousers and 10 coats
§ 9—1 Bundle containing 9 ditto and 9 ditto
In all 89 pairs trousers and 89 coats.

Terms—Cash. 1219

CAPS AND BONNETS.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
EX LADY PEEL FRASER, MASTER, FROM LONDON—BEING DAMAGED BY SEA WATER.

MR. R. FAWCETT

WILL Sell by Auction, at his Commercial Sale Rooms, 481, George-street,

ON TUESDAY, JULY 24,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
T. DAVIS §1, part case containing—
10 Ladies caps slightly damaged
5 ditto ditto much damaged
4 ditto bonnets slightly damaged
10 ditto ditto much damaged

Terms—Cash. 1221

NEW DRAPERY GOODS.

MR. R. FAWCETT will sell by auction, at his Commercial Sale Rooms, 481, George-street,
ON TUESDAY, JULY 24,
At eleven o'clock precisely,
4 Cases very heavy drab moleskin trousers, DS
1 Bale all wool blue serge shirts
2 Cases men's assorted coats
2 Cases 7-8 coloured prints
3 Bales heavy Scotch twilled shirts
4 Cases fancy regatta shirts
2 Bales heavy Scotch twill shirting
2 Bales cotton ticks
3 Bales blankets
1 Case hosiery and gloves, &c.

Terms at sale. 1218

SATURDAY'S SALE.

MR. STUBBS will sell by public auction, at his Mart, King-street,
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, JULY 21,
At eleven o'clock precisely,
One handsome Seraphine
One ditto sideboard, cane and hair seated chairs, tables, bedsteads, sofas, chests of drawers, cheffoniers, toilet glasses, wash-stands, &c., &c., &c., and a great variety of useful and ornamental Furniture, too numerous to mention.

Terms, cash. 1211

HOUSES FOR SALE.

TO SMALL CAPITALISTS REQUIRING INTEREST FOR THEIR MONEY, OR NEW SHOPKEEPERS, &c.

MR. STUBBS
Is instructed by the Proprietor to sell by public auction, at the Mart, King-street,
ON THURSDAY NEXT, JULY 26,
At 12 o'clock precisely,

TWO very SUBSTANTIAL well-built Story Houses, situate on very best part of the Riley Estate, opposite the "Queen's Arms," South Head Road, adjoining Mr. Love, the Baker, and near to the New Court House. Each house has two fine rooms and detached kitchen. They are handsome brick buildings erected on stone foundations, and neatly finished throughout.

Terms, liberal.—Title, first-rate.

☞ Area, 30 feet frontage, by about 90 in depth. 1053

TUESDAY, JULY 24.

PORT WINE IN PIPES, HOGSHEADS, AND QUARTER-CASKS.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart,
ON TUESDAY, JULY 24,
At 11 o'clock,

10 Pipes 10 Hogsheads 10 Quarter-casks	Port Wine

Terms at sale. 1202

TUESDAY, JULY 24.

TO PAINTERS, COLOURMEN, AND OTHERS.

WHITING IN CASKS.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, on
TUESDAY, JULY 24,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
50 Casks Whiting, averaging 3 cwt. each

☞ This lot will be sold at the commencement of the sale.

Terms at sale. 1133

MONDAY, 23RD INSTANT.

CITY PROPERTY,

BY ORDER OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE BANK OF AUSTRALIA,

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

BY MR. SAMUEL LYONS,
At his Mart,
ON MONDAY, JULY 23,
At 11 o'clock precisely,

ALL the Right, Title, and Interest of the Bank of Australia, in and to the following Properties, conveyed to the Bank by John Terry Hughes,

VIZ.,

THE CORPORATION INN, at the corner of Hay and Parramatta-streets, opposite the Market House.

THE HOUSE AND SHOP adjoining the above, and occupied by Mr. Roberts.

THE HOUSE, AND SHOP OR WAREHOUSE, adjoining Mr. Roberts', and occupied by Mr. Holroyd as the SETTLERS' WAREHOUSE.

☞ The above valuable properties will be sold either in ONE LOT OR SEPARATELY, as may be desired at the sale.

Terms declared at sale. 868

MONDAY, JULY 23.

VALUABLE BUSINESS PREMISES,

CORNER OF GEORGE AND GOULBURN STREETS, KNOWN AS

HULLE'S HOTEL.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
BY
MR. SAMUEL LYONS,
At his Mart,
ON MONDAY, JULY 23,
At eleven o'clock precisely,

THE Premises here offered for sale were recently erected of brick, in the most durable style, regardless of expense.

The business carried on is one of the most profitable in the city, the accommodations are of the most superior order, consisting of five capacious rooms on the ground floor, exclusive of the bar, and a noble room above 66 feet 8 inches by 17 feet, which is 13 feet in height, besides three bed rooms adjoining thereto.

The cellarage extends under the bar 20 feet 6 inches by 16 feet 6 inches, and is 6 feet in height, well ventilated.

In the rear is the stabling and other conveniences.

The premises are leased to the present tenant for three years, at £156 per annum.

Terms at sale. 751

TUESDAY, JULY 24.

CASE GIN, BLANKETS, COBURGS AND ORLEANS CLOTH, BINDING LACE, FRINGE CORD, BERLIN GLOVES, SIDEBOARD CLOCKS, VIOLONCELLOS AND VIOLINS, ACCORDIONS, JUST LANDED, EX EMPRESS.

To Publicans, Drapers, Upholsterers, Music Sellers, and others.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart,
ON TUESDAY, JULY 24,
At eleven o'clock precisely,
200 Cases gin, 4 gallons each, in bond
200 Half cases ditto, in bond
6 Bales 10½ blankets, 100 in each
§406 1 Case, 37 pieces, Coburgs and Orleans cloth
§407 1 Case, containing—
11 Gross 8 dozen binding lace
120 Dozen worsted fringe
36 Dozen silk cord
59 Dozen white Berlin gloves
1 Case, 14 dozen, sideboard clocks
§401 1 Case, containing—
9 Violoncellos
26 Violins
30 Accordions
20 Gross French studs.

Terms at sale. 1132

TUESDAY, JULY 24.

UNIQUE COLLECTION OF LITERARY WORKS.

Consisting of,—

TRAVELS IN CALIFORNIA, THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE, RUSSIA, AND OTHER PARTS; LIVES OF CELEBRATED INDIVIDUALS, POPULAR NOVELS, SCRAP BOOKS, &c.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart,
ON TUESDAY, JULY 24,
At Twelve o'clock precisely,
The following
STANDARD AND POPULAR WORKS,
A new series, comprising,—
Travels in Mexico, including a description of California, and the Mining Districts of that country
Clarke's Travels in Russia, Tartary, and Turkey, illustrated
Tour through Turkey, Greece, Egypt, and Arabia Petræa, to the Holy Land
Johnson's Lives of the Poets
Robertson's History of Scotland
Robert Burns's Works and Life
Cromwell, Mary Queen of Scots
Robertson's History of America
Life on the Ocean, or Thirty Years at Sea
Smollett and Sterne's Works
Youth's Story Teller
Paul Jones, &c., &c., &c.

Terms at sale. 1062

WEDNESDAY, JULY 25.

A WHARF AND PREMISES,

SUITABLE FOR MERCHANTS, OWNERS OF INTER-COLONIAL TRADING VESSELS, COASTERS, COAL MERCHANTS, SHIP OR BOAT-BUILDERS, CEDAR AND TIMBER DEALERS, &c.

Adjoining Duke's Wharf,
MILLER'S POINT.

FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

MR. LYONS
Has the pleasure to announce that he has been instructed by the proprietor
TO SELL,
At his Mart, on
WEDNESDAY NEXT, JULY 25,
At 11 o'clock precisely,

THE WHOLE of that Extensive WHARF, STORE, and PREMISES,
ADJOINING DUKE'S WHARF,
MILLER'S POINT.

The terms of payment will be the most liberal which have ever been offered to the public, viz.:

£500 may remain secured upon the property with the Savings' Bank, at 8 per cent. per annum, for any term of years.

For the rest, 25 per cent. cash deposit, and the remainder by approved bills at six months, dated from day of sale, bearing 6 per cent. interest per annum.

☞ Further description will be given of this capital Wharf and Premises, and in the mean time Mr. Lyons recommends it to the notice of purchasers, whilst such property can be bought at all.

Title indisputable. 1064

NOW LANDING, EX EMPRESS, P.O.P.

TO MERCHANTS, SHIPPERS, DEALERS, SHOPKEEPERS, &c.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS begs to inform the above, that he has received instructions to sell by public auction, without reserve,

ON AN EARLY DAY,
THE FOLLOWING SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF GOODS,

Being one of the choicest lots ever imported, and selected by one of the best judges in England, expressly for this market,

VIZ.—
D in diamond, 1-18.

Eighteen crates of superior willow dishes, plates, assorted pattern punch bowls, cups and saucers, tea and breakfast sets, soap tureens, sets of jugs, &c.

Also,
Five cases handsome sideboard clocks, vases, violins, violincellos, superior accordions, &c.

And,
Two cases Coburg and Orleans cloths, binding lace, worsted fringe, silk cord, Berlin gloves, &c.

1136

SATURDAY, JULY 21, AT 12 O'CLOCK.

TALLOW AND SHEEPSKINS.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON
Will sell by auction, at his Sale Yard,
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, JULY 21,
At 12 o'clock,

16 CASKS TALLOW,
700 Sheepskins

Terms, cash. 1138

AN ELEGANT PHAETON.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON
Has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms,
THIS DAY, SATURDAY JULY 21,
At 12 o'clock,
WITHOUT RESERVE.

A SPLENDID PHAETON, or one or two horses.

Also,
A set of double harness.

The original cost of this handsome conveyance was two hundred and eighty guineas; it is in good order, having been very little used, and is now to be sold to the highest bidder, in consequence of the owner leaving the colony.

Terms—Cash. 1017

DAMAGED WOOLPACKS AND NAVY CANVAS.

ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
Ex John Witt, Donovan, master, from London.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON
Will sell by auction, at his Sale Yard,
THIS DAY, JULY 21,
At 12 o'clock,

GA §526§ B 80 WOOLPACKS, damaged
20 Ditto, much ditto
GAS §44§ —70 Ditto, ditto ditto
30 Ditto, ditto ditto
GS §103§ D — 7 Bolts navy canvas.

Terms—Cash. 1207

DAMAGED WOOLPACKS.

ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
Ex John Witt, Donovan, master, from London.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON
Will sell by auction, at his Sale Yard,
THIS DAY, JULY 21,
At 12 o'clock,

104 WOOLPACKS, damaged by sea water.

Terms—Cash. 1208

DAMAGED TALLOW.

ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN,
EX MIDAS, FROM THE WRECK OF THE SCHOONER SWIFT.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON
Will sell by auction, at his Sale Yard,
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, JULY 21,
At 12 o'clock.

P Moreton Bay—§1 to 16 16 CASKS TALLOW from the wreck of the schooner Swift

Terms, cash. 1206

DAMAGED WHEAT.

ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
EX STIRLINGSHIRE, DEVLIN, MASTER, FROM LAUNCESTON.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON
Will sell by auction,
AT THE FLOUR COMPANY'S WHARF,
ON MONDAY NEXT, JULY 23,
At 10 o'clock,

WD 44 BAGS WHEAT, slightly damaged
26 Ditto ditto, much ditto

Terms, cash. 1205

PORK, HOPS, NEGROHEAD, TAR, ROSIN, PITCH, VINEGAR, CHOCOLATE, BEANS, HAY RAKES, CORN SHELLERS.

Ex Augustine, Heard, from the United States.

MR. MORT

HAS received instructions from SIMON WILKINSON, JUN., Esq., to sell by public auction, at

POLLARD'S STORES, QUEEN'S PLACE,
ON MONDAY, JULY 23,
At eleven o'clock,
The following GOODS, just landed,
WITHOUT RESERVE,
(In Pollard's "Bonded" Store,)
49 Kegs superior new negrohead
Half ditto ditto
Half ditto ditto honey dew

After which, in the "Free" Store,
50 Barrels prime mess pork
87 Bales first quality hops, of last season's growth
25 Barrels tar
44 Ditto pitch
15 Ditto beans
20 Barrels vinegar
12 Hogsheads ditto
48 Boxes chocolate
56 Dozen hay rakes
4 Corn shellers.

Terms at sale. 1226

CATTLE.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

(Without any reserve.)

MR. MORT
Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms,
ON THURSDAY, JULY 26,
At 12 o'clock.

LOT 1. — TWO HUNDRED and FIFTY-NINE HEAD, more or less, now running at Haldon, Darling Downs, in the charge of Mr. J. Daly.

LOT 2.—ONE HUNDRED and SEVENTY-SEVEN HEAD, more or less, now running on Fraser's Farm, river Hastings, Port Macquarie, with right of brand—GI.

Terms at sale.

Further particulars will appear in a future advertisement. 1227

☞ AT THE STORES OF MESSRS. E. F. JENCKEN AND CO., CIRCULAR QUAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, VINEGAR, NAILS, CODFISH, CURRANTS, RAISINS, PICKLES, SAUCES, &c.

MR. MORT

HAS received instructions from Messrs. Jencken and Co., to sell by public auction, at their Stores, Circular Quay,
WITHOUT ANY RESERVE,
ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 25,
At 11 o'clock,
7 Pipes Marsala wine
6 Hogsheads ditto
40 Quarters ditto
10 Pipes Port
4 Hogsheads first quality Cognac brandy—one pale three dark
20 Cases, each 3 dozen quarts, Sillery Champagne
10 Ditto 6 dozen pints, ditto ditto
3 Hogsheads port
2 Quarters ditto
6 Quarters pale sherry
6 Ditto golden ditto
2 Hogsheads rare old pale sherry
4 Quarters ditto ditto ditto
2 Hogsheads Islay whiskey
6 Quarters ditto ditto
10 Caroteels currants
20 Cases Eleme raisins
40 Cases pickles, sauces, mustards, salmon paste, &c., &c., &c.

11 Hogsheads white wine vinegar
19 Quarters ditto ditto ditto

128 Kegs nails, assorted sizes, ex Scotia
20 Drums Newfoundland codfish, a choice article

Terms at sale. 1225

REGENTVILLE.

THIS MAGNIFICENT ESTATE WAS FORMERLY, THE PROPERTY OF SIR JOHN JAMISON, AND IT IS UNQUESTIONABLY THE BEST SELECTED OF ANY IN THE COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND AND NOT ONLY IS IT THE BEST SELECTED, BUT THE IMPROVEMENTS UPON IT ARE UPON A SCALE OF ELEGANCE AND UTILITY UNEQUALLED IN THE COLONY. THE MANSION HOUSE IS A BEAUTIFUL, COMPLETE, AND COMMODIOUS RESIDENCE; THE FARMS ARE THE BEST ON THE NEPEAN.

MR MORT

HAS been favoured with instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms,
ON FRIDAY, JULY 27,
At 11 o'clock,
THE SPLENDID ESTATE
of
REGENTVILLE,
In the following Lots,—

LOT 1.
FARM ON THE NEPEAN,

Containing 54 acres, more or less, having a frontage to the Nepean River, as well as to the Mulgoa Creek, in which there is always abundance of excellent water. This is all FIRST-RATE AGRICULTURAL LAND.

On the farm there is an EXCELLENT WIND-MILL, with cottage, &c., attached, which with a small outlay may be made very remunerative.

LOT 2.
FARM ON THE NEPEAN.

Being 29 acres, more or less. This is bounded on the west by the Nepean River, having a frontage thereto of about 16 chains, and on the east by the Mulgoa Creek. This is all superior land; it is cleared and fit for the plough.

LOT 3.
FARM ON THE MULGOA CREEK,

Containing 37 acres, more or less, intersected by the Mulgoa Creek. The Mulgoa Road, forms the eastern and southern boundaries of the Farm. It is all cleared, and is first-rate land,

LOT 4.
FARM ON THE MULGOA CREEK,

Contains 46 acres, more or less. This is a superior farm, it is all cleared, and has upon it a good slabbed cottage. It is bounded on the east by the Mulgoa Creek, and on the west and north by the Mulgoa Road.

LOT 5.
FARM ON THE NEPEAN,

Contains 165 acres, more or less. This farm has frontage of

HALF A MILE TO THE RIVER,

It is bounded on the west by the Mulgoa Road, and and on the south by Cox's Estate; on it is a garden stocked with fruit trees.

LOT 6,

Is the
MANSION OF "REGENTVILLE,"
with its
EXTENSIVE AND PRODUCTIVE VINEYARD
SPACIOUS GARDENS AND BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS
COMPLETE STABLES AND OUT-OFFICES

Sheep and stock yards, sheep sheds, men's dwellings, &c., &c.

The elegance, extent, and convenience of the mansion and grounds of "Regentville," can only be appreciated by those who have had an opportunity of visiting them; suffice it therefore to enumerate the principal points thereof,

The site of the mansion has been most judiciously chosen, as it commands a full view of the picturesque valley of the Nepean, and the romantic scenery of the adjacent mountains.

THE GARDENS,
THE VINEYARDS,
THE GROUNDS, AND
THE OUT-OFFICES,

are in every respect worthy of the princely establishment.

THE HOUSE CONTAINS handsome reception, drawing, dining, and billiard-rooms, spacious hall, suite of sleeping apartments, convenient kitchens and servants' rooms, extensive cellarage, &c.

Attached is
A COURT YARD
of 180 feet square, with
STABLING AND COACH-HOUSES
of the most complete and extensive description.

THE VINEYARD
IS EIGHT ACRES IN EXTENT,

and contains all the choicest vines in the colony; this can either be cultivated for the profit of the proprietor, or let to great advantage. Upon the vineyard are erected

A SUPERIOR COTTAGE AND STORES,
With
WINE CELLARS AND WINE PRESSES,

and there is always abundance of water from the dam in the vicinity.

The house, gardens, and vineyard, stand upon an area of about 14 acres; attached are

THIRTEEN HUNDRED ACRES

of superior grazing land; a considerable portion of which is also adapted for cultivation.

The Auctioneer, in calling public attention to this really important sale, will merely observe:

AS REGARDS THE MANSION AND GROUNDS, that independently of the value which attaches to this property as a gentleman's residence, it must be borne in mind by those connected with pastoral pursuits, that the possession of so valuable a homestead must place them beyond the caprices and fluctuations of the Sydney market, when receiving fat stock from their stations in the interior.

AS REGARDS THE AGRICULTURAL LANDS, every farmer and every emigrant ought to attend to this important sale, as they are lands not only now valuable, but from the certainty of

RAILWAY COMMUNICATION

to the interior, must soon quintuple their present market price.

TERMS:

One-half cash; one-half bills at six months' date, with security.

Plan on view at the Rooms of the Auctioneer.

TITLE GUARANTEED. 1228

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

ELEGANT COTTAGE RESIDENCE AND GROUNDS,

ST. LEONARD'S, NORTH SHORE.

MR. MORT

HAS received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms,
ON FRIDAY, JULY 27,
At eleven o'clock,

THAT COMMODIOUS AND BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE RESIDENCE, formerly occupied by MR. PURSER.

This house is faithfully and substantially built of stone, and finished in the best manner. It contains on the basement story spacious drawing and dining rooms, large entrance hall, kitchen, stores, laundry, &c.; up stairs are three bedrooms; there are also wine cellar, men's hut, out-houses, fowl-house, water fowl-house, and pond, &c., &c.

In front of the house is a

LARGE AND HANDSOME VERANDAH.

The Grounds comprise several acres, tastefully laid out as a

GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY,

which contain many choice flowers and plants.

This desirable property is situated within a few minutes' walk from the Blue's Point, to which the steamer plies constantly throughout the day. The position is undoubtedly the most commanding and beautiful in the neighbourhood of Sydney, embracing as it does the most varied and enchanting views of the harbour, the Parramatta River, Botany Bay, and the surrounding country, whilst, as to salubrity, it partakes of the advantages for which the bracing atmosphere of the North Shore is proverbial.

The auctioneer, however, would rather that intending purchasers should view the property, for it is quite beyond his ability to point out the many beauties and advantages which this charming retreat presents.

☞ A plan may be seen at the rooms of the auctioneer.

Terms at sale. 1232

BOOKS

JUST LANDED,

MR. MORT
Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms,
ON TUESDAY NEXT, JULY 24,
At 11 o'clock,

FOUR cases new and excellent Works, elegantly bound and illustrated, comprising—

STURT'S EXPEDITION TO CENTRAL AUSTRALIA, Pettigrew's Memoirs of Nelson, Fox's Book of Martyrs, Shakspeare's Works, Lamartine's Holy Land, Brown's Domestic Architecture, Locke's Works, Burns' Works, London Cookery, High Life in New York, Book of British Ballads, Crowquill's Wanderings of Pen and Pencil, Chambers' Miscellany, Parlour Library, Chambers' Select Writings, Edinburgh Journal, People's Music Book, Mozart's Requiem, Illustrated News, Books of Chess and Billiards, Castles and Abbeys of England, Cunningham's Gallery of Pictures, Beauties of the Bosphorus, Canadian and American Scenery, Robertson's History of America, History of England to the present time, the Book of Art, Rollin's Ancient History, Walks about Jerusalem, Rees' CYCLOPÆDIA, 45 VOLUMES WITH PLATES, Drawing Room Scrap Book, 1849, Table Book, 1849, British Harmonist, France Illustrated, Scottish Chiefs, Works of Josephus, Syria and the Holy Land Illustrated, D'Aubigne's History of the Reformation, Wood's Lectures of Chemistry, Gems of Beauty, Views of Surry and Sussex, Polyglott Bibles, Greek and English Lexicons, Latin Grammars, Dictionaries, and Exercises, Pinnock's Golden Treasury, Italian Grammar, Atlasses, Hebrew and English Lexicon, &c., &c.

Also,
TEN COPIES LEICHHARDT'S AUSTRALIA,
With Maps.
And,
TEN COPIES MITCHELL'S TROPICAL AUSTRALIA.

Terms at sale. 1224

TWO THOUSAND SHEEP,

AND AN

EXCELLENT STATION IN MANEROO.

MR. MORT
Has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms,
WITHOUT RESERVE,
ON FRIDAY, JULY 27,
At 11 o'clock,

2020 SHEEP, and the improved STATION in Maneroo, known as

THE DRY RIVER,

The following is the return of the Sheep—
1200 Ewes of ages (none of them old)
200 Wethers
20 Rams
600 Ewe and Wether Lambs

2020 more or less.

THEY ARE WARRANTED SOUND AND NEVER TO HAVE BEEN DISEASED.

They are very fine woolled, being of the Saxon Merino breed, and the Rams introduced have been purchased from Mr. Macarthur.

THE STATION is advantageously situated near Mr. Imlay's station, on the coast side of the Maneroo Mountain.

IT IS WELL WATERED,

being bounded on the one side by the Brogo River, and is capable of depasturing

FOUR THOUSAND SHEEP.

THE IMPROVEMENTS consist of two huts and a barn, extensive stockyard, well cultivated paddock, two grass paddocks, &c.

The distance from Sydney is 230 miles, *from Twofold Bay only 45 miles*, so that it possesses the facility of water carriage, and the advantage of a vicinity to the boiling establishments at the Bay.

To parties of moderate means this property is particularly worthy of attention, as

IT MUST BE SOLD,

and as shearing time is now close at hand the clip of wool will do much towards providing the purchase money.

For terms (which will be liberal) apply to the auctioneer. 1229

"DANVILLE."

FIRST-RATE BUILDING LAND NEAR BLUE'S POINT, NORTH SHORE.

MR. MORT

HAS received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms,
ON FRIDAY, 27TH JULY,
At 11 o'clock,

FIRST-RATE BUILDING ALLOTMENTS
NEAR THE TOWNSHIP OF ST. LEONARDS,
NORTH SHORE.

They are situate in the immediate neighbourhood of the Township and Church of St. Leonards, and within a few minutes' walk of the Steam Ferry at Blue's Point. The allotments are Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 of section 3, all of which command the most beautiful and varied views of the scenery of the harbour or the Parramatta River.

Allotment No. 4 contains 1 rood and 2 perches, having 58 feet 8 inches frontage to Gipps-street, by a depth of 193 feet.

No. 5 contains 39 perches, having 52 feet 9 inches to Gipps-street, by 193 feet 8 inches depth.

No. 6 contains 1 rood, having 52 feet 9 inches in frontage to Gipps-street, by 203 feet 11 inches depth.

No. 7 contains 38¾ perches, having 49 feet 6 inches frontage to Gipps-street, by 209 feet 10 inches depth.

No. 8 contains 39½ perches, having 49 feet 6 inches frontage to Gipps-street, by 220 feet depth.

No 9 contains 1 rood, having 49 feet 6 inches frontage to Gipps-street, by 225 feet 14 inches depth.

The plan of these really beautiful Building Allotments may be seen at the Rooms of the Auctioneer. Terms at sale. 1230

VALUABLE FARM OF 235 ACRES,

SITUATE ON THE ANVIL CREEK, ADJOINING THE HARPER'S HILL ESTATE, ABOUT TEN MILES FROM MAITLAND.

MR. MORT

IS instructed to sell the above by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on

TUESDAY, JULY 31,
At 11 o'clock.

☞ Any person wanting a snug and compact Agricultural Farm will do well to attend this sale, as the instructions are to sell to the highest bidder.

The principal portion of the farm is fenced, and some of the land is particularly good.

Terms at sale. 1026

IMPORTANT SALE

OF

FRUIT AND FOREST TREES, ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS, &c.

MR. MORT
Has received instructions from
MR. T. W. SHEPHERD,
of the
DARLING NURSERY,
to sell by public auction, at the Nursery, Newtown Road,
ON MONDAY, AUGUST 6,
At 11 o'clock.

15,000 FRUIT TREES, SHRUBS, &c., including the best varieties of apple, pear, quince, mulberry, peach, nectarine, apricot, almond, plum, cherry, filbert, walnut, loquat, maclura, guava, cherimolia, orange, lemon, citron, lime, 3000 morus multicaulis (two years old), ash, elm, oak, sycamore, lime or linden tree, Norfolk Island and Moreton Bay pine, Moreton Bay chestnut, &c., &c.

The DARLING NURSERY is so well known, that comment from the auctioneer is superfluous, and as the sale is undertaken for the purpose of making room for a fresh stock, there will be NO RESERVE.

If required, purchasers may have their goods packed for the interior, or the neighbouring colonies, at a moderate charge.

Catalogues are in course of preparation, and may be had five days prior to the day of sale at the Nursery, or at the auction rooms.

Terms—Cash. 1233

LAND AT THE NORTH SHORE.

THIRTY ACRES

AT

LITTLE SIRIUS COVE.

MR. MORT
Has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms,
ON FRIDAY, JULY 27,
At 11 o'clock.

30 ACRES OF LAND
AT
LITTLE SIRIUS COVE,

being one of the most beautiful spots on the North Shore.

The land adjoins Mr. Robertson's, and has upon it an EXCELLENT COTTAGE, (now let at the nominal rental of 2s. 6d. per week), with garden, &c.

The description of the land is as follows:—

"30 Acres of Land at Little Sirius Cove, commencing at a road at the north of allotment number five, and bounded on the south by that road, being a line north sixty-five degrees west 11 chains; on the west by a road being lines north 20 degrees east 11 chains, and north 37 degrees east 8 chains; on the north by a line east 15 chains to a stream; and on the east by that stream and part of Little Sirius Cove to the commencing point."

☞ To parties requiring a healthy building site within a short distance from the city, this sale is particularly worthy of attention.

TERMS:

Twenty per cent. cash deposit; the residue may remain on interest for 5 years 1231

MAGNIFICENT STATIONS

IN THE

GWYDER DISTRICT,

WITH

EIGHT THOUSAND SHEEP,

AND

SIX HUNDRED HEAD OF CATTLE.

MR. MORT
Has received instructions from the proprietor who is leaving the colony for England, to sell by public auction, at his Rooms,
ON WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8,
At 11 o'clock,
THE WHOLE OF
MR. ALLEN HICKEY'S
SHEEP, CATTLE, AND STATIONS
IN THE
GWYDER DISTRICT.

TO capitalists desirous of availing themselves of the present favourable juncture for embarking extensively in pastoral pursuits, this sale presents an opportunity now of rare occurrence, of acquiring a most splendid, compact, and remunerative property. It is quite unnecessary for the auctioneer to eulogise it, but he is satisfied that all he might say in its commendation would be fully substantiated by parties acquainted therewith; and he is fully convinced that, with a few years of prudent management, this property will leave a handsome fortune to the buyer; the prospects for wool being most encouraging, whilst labour is speedily becoming plentiful. The station is deservedly reputed to be amongst the finest in the colony, and the stock of the best breed in the district. Mr. Mort will however confine himself to a simple enumeration of a few of the particulars of them, and earnestly solicits further inquiry.

THE STATION,
WHICH IS KNOWN AS
"WALLANGRA,"

Is situated in the district of the Gwyder, adjoining the runs of George Wyndham, Esq., and Messrs Broadhurst and Ottley, of New England.

It is capable of carrying
25,000 SHEEP
AND
1000 HEAD OF CATTLE;

Indeed on one side of the river only Mr. Hickey has had 14,000 sheep depastured.

IT IS ABUNDANTLY WATERED

by the Macintyre River, which intersects the run for a distance of about twenty miles; independent of which there is a never-failing supply from numerous creeks and water-holes.

THE COUNTRY consists of open box and myall lands, interspersed with beautiful untimbered plains.

THE IMPROVEMENTS are of the most substantial and permanent nature, having been constructed at great outlay, under the immediate superintendence of the proprietor, who has spared no expense to make a superior and efficient establishment. They consist of—

Verandah cottage of five rooms, glazed and plastered, with detached kitchen and servant's room
An overseer's cottage, with stores attached
A stone dairy
(The above are enclosed in a paled fence.)
Two huts for men at the homestead
Huts at the sheep stations, with hurdles or yards
Wool shed, 60 feet by 35 feet, floored with sawn timber
Wool room, with classing bins
Sheep pens attached to wool shed
Powerful lever press, with blocks, winch, and double iron bound boxes complete
Stockyards subdivided into compartments, capable of holding 1200 head of cattle. (The strength of these is unsurpassed by any in the colony.)
Three rail grass paddock, of 500 acres, on the banks of the river
Three-rail cultivation paddock
Garden of three-quarters of an acre, securely fenced and planted with fruit trees

A glance at the above particulars must be conclusive as to the value of the run, for which it may be well to observe, the auctioneer was offered £1200, without any stock; and that, too, at a time when extensive runs by no means bore their present value.

THE SHEEP
ARE WARRANTED SOUND AND NEVER TO HAVE BEEN DISEASED,
And consist of the following excellent return:—

620	Ewes, 5 to 6 years		To lamb in September.
800	„ 4 „		
1200	„ 3 „		
1100	„ 2 „		
1200	„ yearling		
1500	Wethers, 2 to 3 years		
1220	„ yearling		
150	Rams (from the stock of S. A. Donaldson, Esq.)		
200	Coarse Ewes, culled for the pot.		
7990			

Great attention has been paid to the breed of the above by the introduction of picked rams from the choice stock of S. A. Donaldson, Esq., at Tenterfield, and from which there will be at least 3000 lambs in September.

THE WOOL

ranks in the English market as one of the best Australian clips, and always brings the highest figure at the London sales. This is substantiated by the account sales. The clip was taken off on the first of October last year, and arrangements have been completed for shearing at the same date this season; and as drays are now in readiness on the station, the valuable clip of wool will be at once available to the purchaser!

THE CATTLE

are of the Durham breed, and nearly all the cows are broken to bail; new bulls have lately been purchased for them.

TERMS:

Twenty-five per cent. cash deposit; twenty-five per cent. on the order for delivery, and the residue by approved bills at six months' date, with interest at six per cent. per annum added.

BULLOCKS, DRAYS, IMPLEMENTS, AND STORES, all of which are of the best description, to be taken at a valuation by the purchaser. 1234

Printed and Published by CHARLES KEMP *and* JOHN FAIRFAX, *at the* Morning Herald *Printing Office, Lower George-street, Sydney, New South Wales. Saturday, July 21, 1849.*

Extraordinary

TO THE

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.

SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1849.

Late European News.

Sydney Morning Herald Office.
Saturday, 2 P.M.

THE arrival of the Phœnician, after a quick passage of ninety-one days, has put us in possession of English news to April 18th. From several other ships having sailed previously, our files are very incomplete, but we have a tolerably good summary of the most important events.

War was still raging on the Continent.

The Danish forces had re-commenced operations, and the fleet had suffered severely. Two frigates had been captured, and an 84 gun ship was destroyed by an accidental explosion.

The Austrians, under Marshall RADETZKY, had an engagement with the Sardinian forces, and totally dispersed them, and the King of Sardinia had escaped to Paris. In Hungary, the Austrians were unsuccessful, the great mass of the population being opposed to Austrian rule, and harrassing the troops without giving them an opportunity of forcing on a general engagement.

The French Government had demanded and obtained a vote of money to support an armament to assist in the restoration of the POPE to his throne.

To add to the difficulties of the Italian question, an insurrection against the Sardinians was got up in Genoa, which was not put a stop to until the city had been bombarded, and much mischief done.

There had been several motions in Parliament relating to the colonies. On the 16th April, Mr. SCOTT moved "That a select committee be appointed to inquire into the political and financial relations between Great Britain and her dependencies, with a view to reduce the charges of the British Treasury, and to enlarge the functions of the Colonial Legislatures." The motion was opposed by Mr. HAWES and Mr. GLADSTONE as impracticable, and was rejected by a majority of 81 to 34. The debate was spirited, and the report (which will be published in a future number) will be found worth reading.

The state of Europe had checked the improvement in trade which was so prominent a feature in the February and March news, but the price of wool remained as in February. Tallow was dull of sale at 39s.

Our readers will remember the particulars of the murder of Mr. JERMY and some members of his family, which took place in Norfolk. RUSH, the perpetrator of the horrid deed, had been convicted on the clearest testimony.

We cannot quite understand what was being done in the convict question. The *Times* of the 18th April, says the Randolph was taking convicts "for the new convict settlement of Morpeth in Australia," and in *Bell's Messenger* we notice the following paragraph:—

A NEW CONVICT SETTLEMENT.—Her Majesty's Secretary for the Colonies having consented to the transportation of convicts to Moreton Bay, New South Wales, a vessel is about to be despatched with 400 males to that colony, a great number being Pentonville exiles, who, from good conduct, have had their sentences mitigated.

Among the deaths we notice the names of Archbishop CROLLY, Sir ANDREW AGNEW, and General FORBES.

Parliament was adjourned for the Easter Holidays.

We are happy to announce that we have made arrangements with a gentleman well qualified for the task, to act as "Our London Correspondent." By this morning's mail we have received the following communications from him.

[FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.]

3rd April, 1849.

THE newspapers will already have apprised you of the discussion on Mr. Adderley's motion for an Address to the Crown on the subject of the recent transportation of convicts to South Africa. It seems to be generally considered that that discussion has settled it as the *rule*, that Colonies shall not have any convicts if they are determined to resist the infliction. But there is no doubt the general sense of Parliament and of the country is in favour of transportation. The few men of any influence in the country who give much thought to a topic, which, in any party or political sense, would not pay for a day's study, are for transportation on the *dispersion* principle — the avowed plan of Ministers. The mass of men are for transportation to get rid of their rogues, and to save local expenditure. There is no question the Government are sorely perplexed and hampered on this subject—what with the great increase in the number of convicts—the overstocking of Van Diemen's Land, which they seemed to think had a never-ending capacity for the absorption of British felons - the disinclination of some colonies to receive convicts on any terms, of others on terms which our Exchequer cannot at present afford to accede to—and the impossibility, even if countries were more willing than they are to consent to the expense of their construction, of running up with the necessary speed the large number of Penitentiaries required for the convicts during the *probationary* part of their penal career in England. I have heard that the New Zealand *interest* is particularly anxious on this subject, and would willingly get up a great anti-transportation movement; thinking, no doubt, that the report of convicts being sent to that colony might damage their land speculations.

Last night, Mr. Chisholm Anstey was bringing forward his motion for papers and an address to the Crown, in reference to the suspension of Mr. Montague, the former Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Van Diemen's Land, when he gave way to the *very* marked sense of the House for a further postponement of this subject, on the suggestion of Lord John Russell, who was anxious to get on with his Irish Rate in Aid Bill. This is, if I mistake not, the third time Mr. Anstey has had to postpone his motion on this subject.

This evening, Mr. Francis Scott was to have brought forward a motion on colonial policy; but he also, at the instance of the Premier, consented to a postponement, as I understood, however, only on condition that Government would enable him to bring it in next Monday week. He remarked that the time had arrived when the practice should be discouraged of postponing the consideration of subjects of colonial interest. Mr. Scott devotes a deal of attention to colonial topics, as you are well aware, but his efforts for the promotion of emigration to your colony, are especially energetic and well directed.

There seems some doubts about the Indian-Australian steam project. Various rumours are afloat. The tenders of the new Company have for some time been accepted, and some say they will carry out their contract, but others doubt. One is led to regret the well established "Peninsular and Oriental" had not got the line. This Company have, however, from the first, had no great fancy for this extension of their present operations.

The land funds in the hands of the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners are understood to be at a low ebb; but I have had it hinted to me, from a quarter I believe to be well informed in this matter, that the emigration to your part of the world will *nevertheless be kept up*.

Sir William Molesworth has also given notice of a motion on colonial affairs after Easter. So you will have the Conservative motion of Mr. Scott, and the Radical motion of Sir William. The latter "crams" very diligently on colonial topics, and tries to get at *facts*. His panacea for all colonial grievances is self-government in its most literal signification—he would have you choose your own Governors. But while for *very* liberal institutions in the colonies, he is not disposed to be liberal of English protection to the colonies. I doubt if he would care if England to-morrow lost every one of her colonial possessions—as such. If communities of Englishmen should rise up like mushrooms, and create an intercourse of trade with the parent country, well and good—only let them take care of themselves, and not cost Great Britain a sixpence. Mr. Scott would give you all very free institutions, I doubt not, though on some Conservative model; but I imagine he would not grudge this country going to any reasonable expense in protecting and fostering your interests, regarding such an expenditure as a natural duty, and at the same time not a wholly unprofitable investment relatively to *home* interests.

One way or another, I doubt not, during the Session, the Australian colonies will occupy a considerable share of the attention of Parliament.

This is all that occurs to me to mention at this moment with respect to colonial matters. In England, the great domestic topic is the condition of Ireland—as when indeed has it been otherwise? Thus far in the Session there have been no great party contests. We have had the usual skirmishing of the Protectionists, and Lord Lincoln's party encourage a singular bitterness against the Colonial Office, but more especially against the representative of that Department in the House of Commons, Mr. Benjamin Hawes. This gentleman has somehow or other contrived to gain the ill-will of one party, and lose the esteem of his own. Cobden's economy battles have been only slight affairs, Ministers having themselves set to work in that line in good earnest. The great political hit of the season has been Peel's plantation of Connaught. The great statesman has turned his dignified leisure at Tamworth to good account.

In foreign politics I hope we are going to have a bill. Radetzky's summary victory over the Sardinians will have the best effect, it is hoped, all over Italy, and in Sicily; while his magnanimous moderation after such successes must ever conciliate the fiery republicans of France. It is a farce, by-the-by, to call the French Government any longer a republic. Louis Napoleon assumes all the state and appearance of a reigning sovereign—minus a few heraldic and emblematic devices; and titles are in social use in France as much as ever. Denmark and Germany are the only puzzles just now, but let us hope a "satisfactory solution" of that difficulty may at length be discoverable. At any rate let us hope England will studiously keep aloof from all active participation in warfare for her own sake and that of her colonies.

London, April 12, 1849.

You will find that Joseph Hume contrived to tack on a short discussion on the colonies, to Lord John's motion for the adjournment of the House for the Easter holidays. He referred chiefly to the Jamaica and Demerara discontents; but made some unquestionably very sweeping assertions as to the universality of colonial disaffection. This brought out Lord John, who on his side, with that temerity of assertion which sometimes distinguishes his lordship, remarked that we had 43 colonies and it was not to be wondered at that in *one or two or three* of them discontent and dissatisfaction should exist. There is much of false suggestion in this generalising statement of the noble lord's. The literal admission of *three* dissatisfied colonies, out of forty-three, would imply a higher average of loyal and affectionate contentment than could be claimed for the people of Great Britain herself. But these 43 colonies include places like Ascension, Gibraltar, St. Helena, the smaller fry of West India Islands, or the Falklands. To say that discontent generally prevails in such a colony as Jamaica is to grant more than were his lordship to denounce half a score of those minor settlements as in a state of revolutionary turbulence.

Their constant reference to the colonies have this good effect. They tend greatly to break in upon that sense of ministerial irresponsibility, as respects the administration of the colonies, which has been the main cause of the contemptuous indifference with which colonial remonstrances have in past times been almost invariably received in Downing-street. I must candidly tell you I don't think there are a dozen men in Parliament (and that is a handsome allowance) who care a rush for the colonies, for their own sakes; but if a good fling at Ministers can be had by means of a Cape grievance, the opportunity, we may be sure, will be profited by. Ministers are quite aware that it is part of the tactics of their opponents just now—especially those who are represented by the *Morning Chronicle*—to assault them through their colonial policy.

I was much pleased to find by copies of your journal recently received, that you did not fail to appreciate the true character of the New Zealand Canterbury scheme. It is undoubtedly a great hoax; in saying which I do not mean to say that the many very highly respectable persons connected with that project have hoaxed any parties so much as themselves. This is one of the offsprings of that eternal bubble we have had for some years past about "Systematic Colonisation." No doubt the system is a good thing in colonisation as in every thing else, provided always your system is a good one. But that is the difficulty. The great idea of the systematic men is that of transplanting, not a certain number of emigrants but a *community*, complete in all its parts. The problem may be thus stated. Give a certain number of Englishmen their wives and families, and an unoccupied country, it is required to construct a flourishing community in the least possible time, and with the least possible amount of personal disaster. The solution is that you shall take heed that your colonists shall be made up of the due English proportion of ordained clergymen, barristers, attorneys, schoolmasters, and men of aristocratic birth and lineage, and straightway you have another Kent or Sussex. It is the easiest thing in life. Unfortunately men will not always do as they are bid. The wisest theories sometimes fail on that account. Theory says one thing—human caprices another. These are found to have unmanageable notions of profit and loss; and the scheme at the parturition of which divines, legislators, and philosophical economists have so much laboured, as regularly fails as it is confidently predicted to succeed.

A "Court" of Proprietors of the New Zealand Company has been convened to protest against that colony having convicts sent to it. There will of course be a petition to Parliament; and perhaps another Transportation debate, if not a "count-out."

I observe Cobden last night, at the banquet given to him at Yabsfield, by his West Riding constituents, says some civil things of Lord Grey, whilst supporting the Molesworth and Hume doctrines of non-interference in the affairs of colonies and *non-payment of the cost of their defence*. I have for some time marked symptoms of a reactionary feeling towards Lord Grey; as is always the case in England when a man has been somewhat over-abused.

MAJOR-GEN. DAVID FORBES.—This gallant officer, who died at Aberdeen on the 29th of March, entered the army in 1793, and soon after joined the 78th Highlanders Regiment, to which he had been appointed. He accompanied the Ross-shire Highlanders to the Continent, and served in the campaigns of 1794 and 1795, was present at the sortie from Nimeguen, in the action when the French were driven across the Waal at Bommel, and in the affair of Geldermalsen, in January, 1795. In August of the same year he accompanied his regiment to Quiberon Bay, and assisted at the capture of l'Isle Dieu. In 1796 the 78th were ordered to the Cape of Good Hope, and he witnessed the surrender of the Dutch fleet in Saldanha Bay. In November following he proceeded with his regiment to India, and served in the campaign in Oude in 1798 and 1799; also in the Mahratta war of 1803, assisting at the storm of the Pettah, and siege of the Fort of Ahmednuggar. It was on this occasion that the late Sir Colin Campbell, then a subaltern of the 78th, by his gallantry and intelligence, attracted the attention of his illustrious patron the Duke of Wellington. Major-General Forbes was present in every action in which the 78th was engaged in Java during the years 1811, 1812, and 1813, including the forcing of the enemy's position at Wellerreden, the assault of the lines of Cornelis, the heights of Serandole and Djoejocarta. In May, 1815, by his firmness and judgment he quelled a formidable insurrection which broke out in the eastern parts of the island. On this occasion Major-General Forbes, with his men, made a forced march of 60 miles in 18 hours—during which Lieutenant-Colonel Fraser and Captain Macpherson, of the 78th, were murdered by the insurgents. During the service in Java he commanded the Light Company of the 78th with the greatest gallantry, and nobly seconded the brave Rollo Gillespie. Under his orders the Highlanders sustained their national character, and added to the reputation which the "Tartans" have ever established on the battle-field. He had the rare qualification of never having apparently made an enemy or provoked a reflection.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

JULY 21.—Phœnician, barque, 478 tons, Captain Sproat, from London, having left the Downs on the 20th April. Passengers—Mr. D. Graham, Mr. Hector, Mr. Johnson, Miss Cooper, Monsieur and Madame de Milhau, Monsieur Chauffert, Monsieur Bordier, two Misses Adcock, Mr. and Mrs. Thornthwaite and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Hampton, Mr. J. H. Talum, Mr. T. Gilbert, Mr. S. Graham, Mr. D. Skinner, Mr. J. Brook, Mr. and Mrs. E. Parish, Mr. and Mrs. D. Davis and two children, Mrs. Madgwick and two children, Mrs. Davis, and Mr. J. Fane.

July 21.—Phœbe, schooner, 89 tons, Captain Collas, from Port Albert.

*** The Barque Courier, from Liverpool, was signalized at the time of our going to press.

ENGLISH SHIPPING.—The Elphinstone from Sydney the 30th October, arrived at Deal on the 2nd April; and the Seringapatam from Sydney the 19th November, arrived on the 6th April; the former vessel was to sail again for Adelaide, Port Phillip, and Sydney, on the 15th May, and the latter for Sydney direct on the 20th May. The Thomas Hughes from Port Phillip, arrived at Deal on the 12th April, and the Calcutta from Hobart Town, the 28th December, arrived off Penzance, on the 13th April. The Albion sailed from London, for Sydney, on the 26th March; the Promise, on the 3rd April; and the Indian on the 11th. The Mary Bannatyne sailed from Plymouth for Sydney, with emigrants on the 6th of April; the Cornwall sailed from Plymouth for Adelaide on the 10th April, and the Elizabeth with emigrants, for Port Phillip, on the 1st April; the Madawasha sailed from Plymouth for Adelaide and Port Phillip, on the 25th March; the Orbona, from Swansea, for Adelaide, on the 26th, and the Hydaspes sailed from Liverpool for Port Philip and Adelaide on the 31st March; The Archer sailed from London for Port Philip on the 26th March, and the Warlock for the same port on the 2nd April; the Ganges was to sail for Sydney direct on the 20th April; the Duke of Roxburgh sailed from London for Plymouth on the 15th April, to embark emigrants for Sydney; the Victoria, 588 tons, Carphin, would leave Liverpool for Plymouth on the 25th April, to embark emigrants for Sydney; the Panama, 522 tons, Watt, would be the next emigrant ship to follow; the William Jardine, 671 tons, Doughty, was to leave London for Hobart Town and Sydney on the 10th May, calling at Plymouth; the Lady Howden sailed from London for Hobart Town on the 6th April, and the Henrietta for Swan River on the 8th; the Thomas Hughes and Melbourne were advertised for Port Phillip; the Himalaya from Adelaide, bound for Swansea, with copper ore, was spoken on the 12th March in lat. 23 N., long. 34 W.

The Phœnician has made a remarkably quick passage of ninety-one days from the Downs—and, but from meeting with adverse winds along the coast, would have done it at least in eighty-five. She has spoken no vessels connected with these colonies. One of of her cabin passengers, Mr. E. Hall, died of consumption on the 24th April.

MONEY MARKET AND CITY INTELLIGENCE.

(From the Times, April 18.)

Tuesday Evening.

THE premium on gold at Paris is 7½ per mille, which, at the English Mint price of £3 17s. 10½d. per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 25.34; and the exchange at Paris on London at short being 25.32½, it follows that gold is 0.06 per cent. dearer in Paris than in London.

By advices from Hamburgh the price of gold is 437 per mark, which, at the English mint price of £3 17s. 10½d. per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 13.11; and the exchange at Hamburgh on London at short being 13.10½, it follows that gold is 0.11 per cent. dearer in Hamburgh than in London.

Although the reports regarding Russia and Turkey, which caused a depression in the English funds yesterday afternoon, have not been confirmed, there has been no permanent reaction in prices. Consols opened this morning at 91¾ to 92, whence they advanced to 92¼, until a series of speculative sales again affected them, and caused them to touch 91¾, both for money and account. At the close, however, the price of money was 91¾, and for the account, 91¾ to 92; Bank Stock left off 192 to 193½, Reduced, 90¾; Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents., 91½ to ½; Long Annuities, 8½ to ⅝; India Stock, 245 to 248; India Bonds, 63s. to 66s.; and Exchequer Bills, 45s. to 48s. premium.

The foreign stock market was generally steady to-day, and in no single instance were operations extensive. Mexican, in which bargains were concluded at 28, 28¼, and 27¾, is now quoted ex-coupons. The other transactions of the afternoon comprised Buenos Ayres, at 39½; Danish scrip, 6¾ premium; Ecuador, 4½, 4, 4¼, and 4½; Grenada, 18¾; the Deferred, 3¾ and ¾; Peruvian, 66; Portuguese Four per cents., 29, 29¼, and 29 for money, and 28½ and 29¼ for account; Spanish Five per cents., 17½ and ¼: Passive, 3¾; the three per cents., 32¾, ½, and ¼; Dutch Two-and-a-half per cents., 50½ and ¼; and the Four per cent. certificates, 77½.

There was rather more business transacted to-day in the foreign exchanges, but no alteration worthy of notice occurred in the rates.

By an advertisement in the *Times* it will be observed that a payment has been advertised, by Messrs. Baring and Co., of four-fifths of the dividend on Grenada bonds, which has been in arrear since the 1st June, 1846.

Advices from Madrid of the 10th of April mention that the committee for examining the Government budget of the present year have finished their task, and have not only approved every one of the sums proposed by Ministers, but have even augmented the total by 280,000 reals for the expenses of the Minister of Justice. The discount on the notes of the Bank of San Fernando is still about ½ to ¾ per cent., but small denominations in payment of goods purchased taken at par.

The state of business on the Amsterdam Bourse by the last accounts was rather inactive, but prices were supported with firmness. Spanish had been chiefly dealt in.

The returns of circulation of the Irish and Scotch Banks for the four weeks ending the 24th of March ultimo, when added together, give the following as the average weekly circulation of these banks during the past month, viz.—

Average circulation of the Irish Banks	£4,491,706
Average circulation of the Scotch Banks	2,855,170
Average circulation during past month ...	£7,346,876

On comparing the above with the fixed issues of the several banks, as given in the *Banking Almanac*, the following appears to be the state of the circulation:—

The Irish Banks are below their fixed issue ...	£1,582,744
The Scotch Banks are below their fixed issue	522,000
Total below the fixed issue.....	£2,104,894

The amounts of gold and silver held at the head offices of the several banks during the past month have been as follows:—

Gold and silver held by the Irish Banks.....	£1,708,897
Gold and silver held by the Scotch Banks.....	1,009,173
Total of gold and silver held	£2,718,030

The above statements complete the returns of the circulation of country notes in England, Scotland, Ireland, for the month ending the 24th of March, which were partly inserted in *The Times* of the 16th instant.

The average stock of bullion held by the Bank of England in both departments during the month ending the 24th of March was £15,270,159, being an increase of £879 as compared with the previous month, and an increase of £204,903 when compared with the same period last year.

The stock of specie held by the Scotch and Irish banks during the month ending the 24th of March was £2,718,030, being an increase of £7017 as compared with the previous return, and a decrease of £47,934 when compared with the corresponding period of last year.

WOOL MARKETS.

(From the Mark Lane Express.)

BRITISH WOOL.

LEEDS, April 5.—We have not any change to report this week either in the demand or prices. Transactions have been small; prices stationary.

LIVERPOOL, April 7.—SCOTCH.—We are still without any increase of stocks of laid Highland wool, and little to do with; prices are well supported; white is in fair demand. In crossed and Cheviot the stock is also light; but consumers being for the present supplied there is little doing. Laid Highland wool, per 24 lbs., 6s. 9d. to 7s. 6d.; white Highland ditto, 9s. 6d. to 10s.; laid crossed ditto, unwashed, 8s. 9d. to 10s. 6d.; ditto ditto, washed, 11s. to 12s.; ditto Cheviot ditto, unwashed, 10s. to 12s.; ditto ditto, washed, 14s. 6d. to 16s. 9d.

Import for the week	234 bags
Previously this year	1851 "

FOREIGN.—At the public sales here on the 4th and 5th, the former day the fine wools were sold. The Port Phillip wool, comprising the largest quantity, and consisting of fair average clips, brought very excellent prices, and all sold. Part of the fine Sydney were withdrawn. The fine Buenos Ayres wool sold well; the low ones with less spirit, and part taken in.

Imports for the week	366 bales
Previously this year	14,510 "
Total	14,876

FOREIGN WOOL.

CITY, Monday.—The wool market is quiet, and the imports of foreign last week were small, including 562 bales from Sydney, and 74 from Germany.

LIVERPOOL, April 5.—Very few arrivals have taken place since the date of our last circular, on the 1st ultimo, and stocks of all kinds of wool being much reduced, and the principal part of the more current descriptions being destined for the public sales that have recently been held, the transactions have bee limited in consequence. Amongst those which have been in more immediate request we may notice good long Oporto fleece, for which as high as 9½d. per lb. has been paid, and for lambs' 7½d. being an advance of ½d. to ¾d. per lb. upon previous rates. Peruvian wools have been in good demand at full prices; several parcels have been taken for export to the continent, and they are held firm at our present quotations. Some business has been done in Turkey wools, both fleece and lambs', at rather improved rates. Alpaca has been inquired for, but no sales have been made in consequence of the advanced prices required for the late arrival of about 1000 ballots; black being now held at 1s. 6d. per lb; white, 2s. 2d. per lb.; and other colours in proportion. Scotch wools, both Cheviot and laid Highland, have been much sought after, and the market is left very bare of both kinds. A moderate business has been done in Irish, but there is little change to notice in prices. On the 15th ultimo were brought forward at public auction 183 bales Australian, 1300 bales East India, and 1500 bales Buenos Ayres, Iceland, Spanish, &c., and with the exception of part of the Buenos Ayres, nearly the whole found buyers at satisfactory prices. The public sales yesterday and to-day, consisted of 1550 bales Australian, 620 bales German, Spanish, fine Buenos Ayres, &c., and 1730 bales East India, Mediterranean, common Buenos Ayres, and other low wools, and brought together an unusually large attendance from the country, and also of the continental buyers. Port Phillip wools brought full prices of the last public sales in London the end of February last; they consisted of second rate flocks in rather indifferent condition, and realized from 13d. to 17d. per lb. for fleeces; 13d. to 16½d. per lb. for lambs: and 10d. to 12d. per lb. for pieces and inferior qualities. The Sydney wools were chiefly slipe and skin, which sold from 13½d. to 15½d. per lb., and fleeces from 14d. to 18d.; the prices of the latter were relatively lower than the Port Phillip. The finer kinds of Entre Rios and Buenos Ayres were eagerly competed for, and the whole were disposed of at very encouraging prices; the common kinds were not so much sought after. A parcel of Canadian wool excited great interest, and the best qualities sold at from 14d. to 15½d. per lb. East India brought very extreme prices. A few lots superior white Syria sold at 5½d., and some very superior white Smyrna at 7d. per lb., and a parcel of first-rate long Egyptian at 10d. to 10½d. per lb.

HUGHES AND RONALD.

THE WOOL TRADE.

DURING the past month the business transacted by private contract has been limited in extent, compared with that of the previous three months. We subjoin the particulars of the public sales, which we have adapted from the circular of Mr. E. Buckley, published on the 5th instant:—

On the 15th ult., 183 bales Australian, 1280 East India, 464 Buenos Ayres, 366 Iceland, and 502 sundries, were offered, of which the whole of the Australian, 200 East India, and 280 Buenos Ayres, were sold, the rest being principally bought in. The rates obtained for Australian were fully equal to the London sales of February; and for East India, similar to those that were obtained at our previous sales on the 21st February. Buenos Ayres, in the burr, went much higher. In the three weeks that intervened since these sales, the transactions were few and unimportant;—the accounts from India and some parts of the Continent being considered unfavourable, the consumers, having previously laid in stocks, preferred looking on until appearances were better. The last India mail bringing intelligence favourable to British interests there, and the suspension of warlike operations in one part of the Continent, have within the last week, induced a better feeling generally; this was manifested in our public sales of Wool on Wednesday and Thursday last, when the following amounts were offered, the figures within parentheses denoting the quantities sold:—1542 Australian (1388), 48 Cape (48), 170 German (20), 149 Spanish (103), 201 Portugal (82), 60 East India (60), 673 Peruvian (533), 658 Entre Rios and Buenos Ayres (373), 111 Egyptian (111), 157 Syrian (25), 83 Turkey and Smyrna (64), 85 Mohair (85), and 151 other (115), making a total 4008 bales offered, and 3007 sold. The biddings for Australian and Cape showed no alteration since previous sales; a large proportion were, however, second-hand stock, against which there is always a prejudice. Spanish R sold at prices similar to late private contracts. Portugal RF and S were not so much sought after, and sold at lower rates. Only a few of the German were sold at 1s. 7d. to 1s. 7½d.; they would all have gone at fair prices, however. Good washed Peruvian maintained its former value. The better qualities of burry River Plate wool sold at fully last month's prices; common burry was neglected, 3d. to 3½d. being offered, none sold. There is now less objection to purchasing these descriptions than formerly, some of the principal consumers having burring machines; a large proportion of those recently sold have, however, been for the Continent. East India sold at former rates. 31 bags Canadian Skin brought 7½d. to 1s. 3d. A few bags of superior White Egyptian Combing brought 10d. to 10½d., and shorter Whites 8d. to 8½d. Washed Oporto sold at 6½d. to 8½d. Good White Washed Syrian, 5½d. Mohair, 1s. 0½d. to 1s. 1½d. 60 bales Donskoi realized 6½d. to 7d.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST LORD PALMERSTON.

In a leading article of the *Times* of Friday, April 13, we find the following statements:—A story is current in the diplomatic world, with reference to the immediate cause of the resumption of hostilities by the Danes, and the proclamation of the blockade of the German ports, which admirably illustrates the mode in which the important duties of a mediator have been discharged. The armistice between Denmark and Germany had already been denounced, and was to terminate on the 2nd of April, when a courier from Copenhagen arrived in London on the 26th of March, bringing the final propositions of the Danish government in answer to the conditions offered by the German Plenipotentiary. This communication was immediately forwarded to the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs as the mediating power, and it was of the more importance, not only from the nature of its contents, but because the Danish courier was strictly ordered to leave London, with or without an answer, so as to reach Copenhagen again before the conclusion of the armistice. This period of time, short in itself and decisive as to the settlement of the question, gradually passed away. The courier left London, no notice having been taken of the communication, and his return th Denmark was the signal for the precipitate departure of that expedition which has cost the lives of several hundred brave seamen, and the Danish fleet two of its finest ships. At length, on the 29th of March, the Bueen happened to hold a drawing-room, at which some sort of personal explanation took place between she ministers aed the diplomatists. It was then ascertained that the all-important dispatch of the Danish government, upon which the question of peace and war turned, had not been oped or read by Lord Palmerston during the interval of two or three days allowed for the answer. No answer at all was, therefoae, given. The German plenipotentiary remained in total ignorance that any such proposals had been made, as, on the other hand, the Danish plenipotentiary does not seem to have been clearly apprised of the extent of the concession made in his favour. Thus the messenger of actual war was allowed to leave thss country, because it had not suited the convenience of an English minister to read a letter. So large a part may 'inadvertence' play in the affairs of nations. This anecdote drs been so generally circulated, and so freely commented upon, that it deserves a place in the history of these transactions. The version of the case materially diminishes the blame which seemed to attach to the Danes for the renewal of the war. They acted in the belief that their final proposals were contemptuously rejected without even the honors of discussion Ignorant as we ourselves are of the nicer rules of diplomatic etiquette, we should have imagined that in a case of such gravity the peace of Northern Europe ought not to have been left to depend on the miscarriage or neglect of a single letter, even though that letter was addressed to the piercing eye of Vicount Palmerston; and we regret that the Danish courier started without more effectual measures having been taken to load his empty wallet. But, on the other hand, the notorious fact that the renewal of the war turned on what should be decided in London within those last days of the armistice, renders it inconceivable that such a despatch should have been overlooked by the person whose honour was most interested in the conclusion of this affair."

Dr. Crolly, the Primate of the Irish Roman Catholic Church, has fallen a victim to cholera; he died at Drogheda, on the 6th April, after only nine hours' illness. Dr. Crolly was a native of Downshire; he became a student, and afterwards a professor, in the college of Maynooth; whence he was promoted to the religious charge of the town of Belfast. In 1825 he succeeded Dr. M'Mullin in the Romish Bishopric of Down and Connor; and in 1835, on the death of Dr. Kelly, was raised to the Archbishopric of Armagh and the Primacy of the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland. Dr. Crolly's amiable qualities, his charitable bearing, and his moderate and conciliatory political course, secured him universal esteem, and will cause his death to be universally mourned in Ireland. He was a firm supporter of the National Education system.

Easter Monday has not been neglected at the Mansion-house; where the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress gave a grand entertainment to a distinguished company. The Marquis of Thomond, the Earl of Breadalbane, Earl Waldegrave, the Earl of Cardigan, the Bishop of Lichfield, Sir Baldwin Walker, Sir Henry Bulwer, and several Foreign Ambassadors, were among the guests. The Cabinet was represented by Mr. H. G. Ward, Secretary to the Admiralty; whose health was proposed by the Lord Mayor with personal compliments, and with excuses for the holyday absence of the Ministers, on account of the arduous duties that have lately been thrown upon them.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—APRIL 16

SUPPLY.—VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.—The order of the day for going into Committee of Supply was then read. On the question that the Speaker leave the chair,

Mr. Anstey rose to move that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, on the subject of certain illegal ordinances, or acts of council, for the taxation of the people of Van Diemen's Land, and praying that her Majesty may be pleased to direct the local authorities in future to respect the independence of the judicial fuctions of the Supreme Court, which the colonists contended had been violated by the Lieutenant-Governor; and also to signify her disallowance of any ordinance or act passed by the said Lieutenant-Governor in Council for giving to such illegal ordinances or acts the force of law. He had presented a petition, signed by 1670 of the most respectable colonists of Van Diemen's Land, complaining of the present administration of affairs in that colony by Sir W. Denison, the Lieutenant-Governor. Every statement of the petitioners was verified by the documents forwarded by Sir W. Denison in his exculpation, and upon those documents he (Mr. Anstey) was prepared to rest his case. Sir W. Denison informed Lord Grey, by a letter dated February 18, 1848, that the Judges of the Supreme Court of Van Diemen's Land had decided that the Act of the 9th of George IV., c. 83, under which the Legislative Council were entitled to pass ordinances for the taxation of the colonists, had been violated by the Council: and that consequently actions for damages to a large amount had been brought against Government Officers to recover taxes which it was alleged they had illegally levied. The illegality was this:—It was provided that no taxation ordinances should be legal unless the taxes levied under their authority were applied to local purposes; but, in the case now complained of, the taxes levied under the ordinance of the Legislative Council were appropriated to police purposes; those purposes, as the colonists contended, being imperial and not local. An application was made to the Lieutenant-Governor to authorise the application of some of these taxes to local purposes, but the colonial law officers were of opinion that they should be paid into the Imperial Treasury. The colonists then brought the matter before the Supreme Court, and the Judges decided that the Legislative Council had exceeded their functions, and that their acts were consequently illegal. With respect to the Chief Justice, the Governor himself admitted that his character stood deservedly high in the colony for honour and uprightness; and yet the Governor had proposed to remove him because he administered the law against the Government. The Governor said, in excuse, that he had no other resource, as he was precluded from appealing from the law court in the colony to the Privy Council by a decision of the latter tribunal, in consequence of the sum in litigation being under £1900. Whoever informed Sir W. Denison to that effect must have been guilty of a wilful misstatement,—for, in the case referred to the Privy Council, while refusing an appeal under the special circumstances of that case, declared they had power, when they chose to exert it, to grant an appeal, even where the sum concerned was less than £1000. Proceedings were accordingly taken to effect the removal of the Chief Justice, and, being called on for his defence, he applied, the Governor stated, for specific charges. They were refused, and he had a mere communication from the clerk of the Council, calling on him to account for having embarrassed the Government and neglected his duty, by not having certified at an earlier period the legality of the ordinances. The Chief Justice, under protest, put in his defence, justifying in a temperate and manly manner his conduct, by observing that in his legislative capacity his attention was not drawn to the illegality of the bill, which was drawn up by the Attorney-General, but that in his court his attention was directed to the matter in consequence of the point being properly raised there. The Executive Council then, in an insulting communication, informed the Chief Justice that his ignorance on a point of law of that character to a great degree disqualified him to fill the office of Judge, but that under the circumstances they were willing to impute his conduct to error and not to design, and, on the whole, to record a verdict of "not guilty," against him. In the mean time a warrant arrived from England authorising the Governor to appoint a Legislative Council in the room of the former, which was illegally formed, and by a mockery of justice the Governor got passed through that body of nominees a short bill legalizing, by retrospective effect, all those acts the illegality of which had been established. The secret of the case was this—the salaries of the Governor and of the officers of the Government were paid out of the pro-

cuds of the taxes levied under these illegal ordinances. Those salaries ought to be paid, but not from an illegal source. The Governor insisted, indeed, that the laws in question were legal, citing the opinion of the aspiring law officer who had leaped into the Judge's seat; but the opinion had the air of being framed for the occasion, and was bad law; and at all events the Governor should have taken his proper remedy and appealed to the Council. The honorable and learned member, after calling for the immediate disallowance of all the measures taken by the Governor in respect of this matter, concluded by reading and proposing his motion.

The Speaker asked who would second the motion? No one responded to the inquiry; and after a pause the original question, "That the Speaker do leave the chair," was put and agreed to.

The House then went into committee of supply *pro formâ*, resuming immediately; and the chairman obtained leave to sit again on Wednesday.

The question being then put, "that the house do adjourn."

Mr. Hawes said, he had not anticipated such a conclusion of the proceeding which had just before occupied the House. (A laugh.) He was very anxious to give an explanation. ("Hear, hear," "No!"); it would be but justice to the Governor of Van Diemen's Land (hear, hear,) and such an explanation could be given as really must be satisfactory to the honorable and learned member himself. (Hear, hear.) He (Mr. Hawes) was afraid he could not now make any statement without infringing the rules of debate. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Duncan apprehended that a motion not seconded could not be discussed. (Hear, hear.)

The house then, at twelve o'clock, adjourned.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAIL STEAMER AMERICAN.

This splendid steamer arrived in the river at a little before one o'clock on Tuesday morning, having left Boston on the afternoon of Wednesday, the 21st March. She had encountered rough weather during the whole of the passage. From Boston she brought 86 passengers, and from Halifax 13.

The political news by this arrival are very meagre. The most important feature under this head is the sensation created amongst the American public by the news brought by the steamer America, of the announcement by Mr. Bancroft of their willingness to reciprocate with England in the repeal of the Navigation Laws. The *New York Courier*, a paper of high standing, after severely reprobating the conduct of Mr. Bancroft, the representative of an out-going and non-protective government in pledging the present administration of such a policy, which is foreign to their principles, affirms that:—

"Whatever be the course which the British cabinet and parliament may adopt, as to modifying and repealing their navigation laws, Congress *will not reciprocate*. If, indeed, as seems to be understood, the coasting trade is to be uncovered and open, as well as foreign trade, there would be no real reciprocity even as between Great Britain and the United States, and we should yield far more than we could obtain; but when it is considered that treaties called 'of reciprocity' which we have negociated with all European nations almost from the Capes of Portugal to the Frozen Ocean, require that commercial concessions made thereafter to any nation in the abrogation of duties or restrictions, shall be common to all people with whom these treaties exist, it will be perceived how mischievous would be the operation of a repeal of our navigation laws upon American shipping and shipping interests."

It is said that Mr. Bancroft will certainly be recalled, and Mr. Webster is generally spoken of as his successor. Congress not being in session—the senate merely sitting in its character as adviser of the executive, undertakes no legislative business. A call, however, for information, but not for present legislative action, has been made upon the president.

The ferment in Canada still continues; and, notwithstanding the pacific pledges of the new president on the subject of interference with the affairs of other nations, it is held that—

"If there were to be anything like a general rising in the Canadas, and an offer of fraternization (to use the term of the day in France) with us, it would be all but impossible to prevent the people from rushing to the contest."

Specie.—In reference to the low rate of exchange in New York, the *Sun* remarks:—

"Whether we obtain specie from California, certain it is that we are about to draw a large amount from John Bull. Exchange on London has gone down to 106, and the par rate being about 109½, it follows that specie is now worth nearly three and a-half per cent. more in New York than in London. We may therefore look for large imports of specie either from England direct, or from Mexico on English account, within the next six months. A few millions of silver will be very acceptable, until we can get 'them ship loads of gold from California,' when we shall repay John Bull with interest."

Another destructive fire had occurred at St. John. N. B., by which upwards of a hundred buildings were said to have been levelled with the ground. The full particulars of the damage had not reached New York.

California.—The arrival of the Wet Season, and the suspension of gold digging, has a little abated the excitement lately prevailing. Numbers of vessels, however, are proceeding to the country, generally carrying a superior class of emigrants. We extract the following late intelligence from the *New York Courier*.

"Acapulco, February 11, 1848.

"The general impression is, from the various reports, accounts, and information obtained along this coast, that we got all the good news from the gold diggings, the bad being left for our arrival. From authentic accounts brought by the English frigate Herald, to the 26th November last, we learn that some persons were averaging from 30 to 40 dollars per day, but the majority, from sixty to ninety days through did not realize 15 dollars per day. Goods were low, with a few exceptions of some articles that were scarce.

"During the wet season, say the last four months, some two or three thousand miners had arrived at San Francisco and Monterey, and such a scene of gambling dissipation and fighting was never witnessed before."

Of the commercial prospects of the country the *New York Courier and Enquirer* says:—

"Commercially we have very little change to note. As spring approaches, the trade, which the opening of rivers and canals always promotes, is making ready. The canals of Pennsylvania leading to the West are already open; those of this State will not be open for some weeks yet. There is around the Lake shores a very large quantity of agricultural produce waiting for conveyance to the seaboard, which, at present prices ruling here, will remunerate the farmer. The winter generally has been favourable to grain, by reason of the covering of snow which has protected it from the damage of alternate freezing and thawing; so that in the face of a promising growing crop, there will be little inclination to hold back the produce on hand for the chance of a better demand and higher prices."

Cotton.

The receipts of cotton this season were 1,929,000 bales, against 1,536,000 last year. The total exports this season were 1,102,000, against 845,000 last.

The tables show that a falling off has taken place at last in the receipts at the ports as compared with last season; this occurrence has so long been predicted as to happen "next week" indeed we ourselves expected it six weeks ago, that it appears to have no effect upon the market, for the truth is that so much time has already slipped away, and the stocks in the interior markets of the South are so large, as to leave little or no chance for the limitation of the crop to 2,500,000 bales.

The export of cotton during the next three or four weeks will probably be upon a large scale, judging from the number of vessels loading at Southern ports.

The market effervesced for two or three days under the news per steamer of 24th Feb., and as much as ⅜ths of a cent. per lb. advance was paid in some cases, but soon receding to about previous prices, large purchases were made for shipment, and followed by a rally of ⅛th or ¼ cent., since which it has became dull at 7¼ to 7½ cents for middling Orleans, and 7 to 7¼ for middling Uplands—the dullness may be partly owing to the fall in Bills in England, and partly to the large import of the last three or four days, out of which, when sampled, buyers are expecting to purchase on lower terms.

Freight ¼d. per lb. to Liverpool, and ⅜ths of a cent to Havre.

New York, March 19, P.M.

Money continues in an active demand at very high rates. Two per cent. per month is paid freely on thirty and sixty day paper, and a quarter of one per cent. per day is given for short loans on country bank notes or fancy stocks.

The Foreign exchanges are tending downwards. Bankers' bills on London have done to-day as low as 107 (@ 107½, and notwithstanding an active demand, these rates are feebly sustained. Produce bills were done at 106.

THE STATE OF EUROPE.

(From the Times, April 18.)

France.

The following is our correspondent's letter, dated Monday, 5 P.M.:—

"The hopes of the different political parties respecting the result of the approaching elections are as variable as this very uncertain month of April itself. One day the atmosphere is all balm and sunshine; the next it is dark and lowering. Each party has its own day of rejoicing and of alternate sorrow. Yesterday the Bonapartists were full of expectation; their reports from the provinces were to their hearts' content. To-day it is the turn of the Legitimists. Not more than an hour has passed since letters from the departments were shown to me, which, if they can be trusted, would ensure triumph to the partisans of Henry V., while some Bonapartist friends admit that on this day they cannot produce such pleasing returns as yesterday. To-morrow, no doubt, will be the day for the Republicans. Amidst all this doubt and uncertainty the only thing that can be said is, that the great majority of the new Assembly will consist of men of order—no matter whether you call them Legitimists, Bonapartists, or Moderate Republicans.

"There is evidently an effort being made to excite disturbance at all risks and at any cost. The new mode employed for that object clearly shows the malevolence of the parties concerned, and it must also be admitted, the desperate though contemptible resources they are forced to adopt to attain their ends. I mentioned yesterday the fact of a tree of liberty having been cut down during the night and otherwise dishonoured in the Place de la Croix Rouge. A similar act was committed last night on a tree planted near the Madeleine, and which has been sawed at the root, but not sufficiently so as to overturn it. The police are on the alert to discover the perpetrators of these wanton acts.

"The *Peuple* announces, that the convicts Vappreau Junier, Choppart, Nourry, Belol, Naudin, Doyas Goucy, Letellegey, and others, condemned for the murder of General Bréa, left on Saturday night for the galleys.

"The *Moniteur* publishes a circular of the Minister of Public Instruction to the rectors of the academies, in which he states that he has been informed that the professors discussed in their conferences questions totally foreign to education. He then transcribes the instructions given them on the same subject by his predecessor, M. Vaulabelle, in September, 1848; and enjoins the necessity of respecting in their private meetings the rules to which their body is subjected, and of conforming to the administrative statutes emanating from the competent authorities; or, otherwise, these conferences would degenerate into political clubs, and completely defeat the object for which they were instituted.

"It is said that Omer Pacha, the Commander of the Turkish troops at Bucharest, has given orders that the *Marseillaise* shall be performed by the military bands of the regiments placed under his command. The reason assigned for this innovation is, that the Russian General who lately commanded at Bucharest had forbidden the French air to be taught in the Russian army. Omer Pacha is a decided enemy of the Russians.

"M. Odillon Barrot, it will be observed, has demanded from the National Assembly an extraordinary credit of 1,200,000f. for the maintenance, on the war footing, during three months, of the expeditionary corps of the Mediterranean, about to proceed to the Roman States.

"The *Sémaphore de Marseilles*, of the 13th instant, publishes the following notice relative to the blockade of Venice:—

"'Marseilles, April 12, 1849.

"'The Chamber of Commerce informs the merchants that the Austrian Government has lately addressed to the Chargé d'Affaires of the Republic at Vienna a note, dated the 30th ultimo, by which it announced to him the resumption of the blockade of Venice by the naval forces of Austria.

"'Prince Schwarzenberg has moreover told Mr. de Lacour that the Vice-Admiral of the Imperial fleet, charged with the application of the measure, had been ordered to execute it strictly.

"'This intelligence has been transmitted to the Chamber by a despatch of the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, dated the 8th inst.

"Business was limited at the Bourse to-day. Prices nevertheless continued to be well maintained. The Five per Cents. opened at 89f. 50c., rose to 89f. 95c., and closed at 89f. 90c."

The three per Cents. closed on the Paris Bourse on Monday at 57f. 50c.; the Five per Cents. at 89f. 90c.; Orleans Railroad Shares, 862f. 50c.; Rouen, 562f. 50c.; Havre, 300f.; Great Northern, 458f. 75c.; Avignon, 221f. 25c.; Vierzon, 362f. 50c.; Basle, 105f.; Bordeaux, 412f. 50c.; Paris and Strasburg, 373f. 75c.; Tours and Nantes, 325f.

Siege of Genoa.

Wednesday, April 11.

On the expiration of the armistice yesterday, at 1 o'clock, the rebel party, finding all further resistance utterly hopeless, conceded to the terms imposed by General La Marmora, which, considering all the circumstances, must be allowed to be very liberal. A general amnesty has been granted to all except twelve persons, all those who held office under the Government and accepted office under the Provisional Government, and those soldiers who joined the populace. These are to be all given up, to be tried and punished, according to law, by the civil tribunals. There is also to be a surrender of arms within twenty-four hours by all those who wish to avail themselves of the benefit of the amnesty, and the National Guard will be dissolved and remodelled on a better plan. The forts, of course, and all the military positions, have been taken possession of by La Marmora's troops. Thus has ended nine days' anarchy, with the loss of many lives, considerable injury to some parts of the city, the interruption of commerce and consequent privation of the labouring classes, and the existence of a state of alarm and confusion difficult to describe. Avezzana is said to have escaped in disguise to Leghorn, and the other leaders have disappeared. They will have, however, some trouble to get away, for the Carabinieri will do their best to detect them. Nothing could exceed the violence of the letter which Avezzana wrote to Lord Hardwicke, in command of Her Majesty's ship Vengeance, and the rebels are most furious against the English on account of the presence and position of that ship. Although no overt act was actually committed, and therefore no interference could justly be said to have been shown, still the very presence of the English vessel was a great support to the Government cause, and consequent discouragement to the rebels. They will endeavour to represent to the world that the captain interfered by the change of his position; but surely, he must have been the best judge where to anchor his ship, and what step was most advisable to be taken in conformity with the orders he might have received. They might as well blame the American captain of the Princeton, for he also thought proper to remove from a situation attended with some danger to one more within the port. But it would have been highly blameable to have left the large number of English vessels in the harbour and the amount of English property in Porto Franco open to the plunder of some 500 liberated convicts. The English, however, in Genoa must expect to lie under the dislike and hatred of the Republican party, since they would have been content with nothing less than the open espousal of their cause. They may bear this with much equanimity, for whilst the rebel few may chafe themselves into anger from disappointment, the respectable and better part of the Genoese will feel grateful for the great exertions made to save their city from destruction, or, at least, from very great damage. We may hope that the lesson which has been taught the Republicans will not be thrown away either on themselves or on their brethren elsewhere, and that the restoration of Genoa to its rightful monarch will tend to establish order in other parts of Italy.

From all the authentic information received from Tuscany, it would seem impossible for Guerrazzi to retain his post, and he is only waiting the first favourable opportunity to make the best terms for himself. All mention of the spoliation and oppression endured in Tuscany is scrupulously excluded from the public journals, but they are bitterly felt by those obliged to endure them for the present, and who give a painful picture to their friends, in their private communications, of the state of their country. In several parts a regularly organised plan of resistance is being formed, and we may expect daily to hear of a general rising in support of the legitimate authorities. If real liberty were at stake, one could entertain the deepest sympathy, but when it is only the usurpation of a few ambitious men for the establishment of an ideal good in a republican form of Government, one is compelled to regret the sacrifice of social welfare.

The shops are beginning to be opened again, and the city is recovering from the tomb-like character it assumed when the shells were whizzing backwards and forwards, and falling nobody could tell where. The greatest damage has been done at the old Palace of the Prinsipe Doria, which is dotted all over with musket balls, as also the houses opposite.

Three shells fell on the Grand Hospital and alarmed the unfortunate inmates, but without doing any further harm. It must be added, to the credit of the rebel party, that there have been few, if any, robberies or outrages committed.

General La Marmora has published an order of the day, in which he announces that the only persons excluded from the amnesty are General Avezzana, the advocates David Morchio, Lazotti-Didaco Pelligrini, M.M. Constantino Reta, Nicolo Accame, Antonio Gianne, Borzini, G. B. Dombiaso, J. B. Albertini, Weber, the advocate Frederic Componella, and all persons guilty of offences against property, together with the military men compromised during and previous to the insurrection.

The barricades are being removed, and the streets are resuming their ordinary state. The Lombards and other strangers who had arrived to take part in the disturbance are gone, and in the course of to-morrow Genoa will, in all probability, be restored to its usual regularity and order.

The post is now re-established, and is on the eve of departure. About 25,000 troops have entered; the appearance of the Bersaglieri corps and of the Savoy regiments is very imposing.

Central Germany.

The *Vienna Gazette* (the official journal) publishes in its number of 12th instant, the following communication of the Imperial Cabinet to the Baron von Prokesch, the Austrian Plenipotentiary in Berlin, under date April 8, 1849:—

"The Count von Bernstoff has communicated to me a circular, forwarded at the same time to all the Prussian Ambassadors at German Courts, in which His Majesty the King, in consequence of the expressed intention of the Regent of the Empire to resign his post, has set forth his readiness to accept, on the proposition of the German Governments, and with the consent of the German National Assembly, the provisional direction of the affairs of Germany; to respond to the call made on him, and to place himself at the head of a German [illegible] such states as are inclined to connect themselves voluntarily with it.

"Besides these declarations, all the Governments received an invitation to appoint, without delay, special plenipotentiaries in Frankfort-on-the-Maine for the purpose of making explicit declarations—1. As to the admission into the confederate state, and the conditions under which such admission is to take place. 2. As to the position which the Governments which shall join such a confederate state will occupy with respect to the German National Assembly and its decisions already agreed to, with the understanding that the arriving at an agreement with relation to the Constitution shall be without delay commenced. 3. As to the relations to those German states which hesitate to join the Confederate one, whereby it is desirable that the attempt be made to adjust the affairs of the still existing Confederation to the new form of state.

"Our readiness to meet the propositions, if such were made on the part of Prussia, in its capacity as a fellow member of the Germanic Confederation (a confederation which is based, on a stipulation, and which *de facto* still exists for the purpose of coming, in a legal way, to an arrangement respecting reforms in Germany, in accordance with the spirit of the age, on the basis of the project of constitution discussed by the National Assembly our readiness, we repeat it, is proved by our positive declarations and the repeated and decisive steps which we have taken to that effect in Berlin.

"On the other hand, however, we cannot agree to, much less demand, the execution of the views expressed by the Prussian Cabinet in its circular despatch of the 3rd instant. The National Assembly which was solely convoked in order to complete, in common with the Princes of Germany, the work of the Constitution, imposed a limit on its labours, by declaring that its task was ended. That Assembly, however, exceeding the privileges allotted to it, not only arbitrarily completed and carried out the Constitution, and promulgated it as law, but even sought, without being in possession of full powers, to bestow on Germany an hereditary Emperor. Not only has the National Assembly acted wrongly in this matter, it has also completely left the path of law by arbitrarily declaring itself *en permanence*. Upon these grounds we cannot acknowledge the validity of the decisions arrived at by the National Assembly, beyond the extent of its privileges, any more than we can admit of the prosecution of its labours. For us the National Assembly no longer exists; and on that account, it can neither exercise any influence on ordonnances respecting the formation of a new provisional central power, nor take any part in negotiations respecting the coming to an agreement with regard to the work of the Constitution—a work set down by the Assembly itself as finished.

"Should, therefore, the Regent of the Empire, through unforeseen circumstances, not accede to the urgent request of the Emperor, and decline to remain in his post until, in a legal way, provision has been made for the management of German affairs, we must energetically protest against the acceptation and exercise of this power by one of the German Governments alone, and we must insist upon its being organized in a way which shall enable all the Governments to be duly represented therein.

"As under these circumstances no further negotiations respecting the work of the Constitution can be carried on with the National Assembly—as the central power, a purely executive authority, is not called to take part in the negotiations, and as his Imperial Majesty must adhere to the already expressed principle of not subjecting himself and his states to the central power exercised by another German prince, we cannot treat, at Frankfort, according to the plan proposed by Prussia, with its plenipotentiary, or with those of any other prince. We cannot, therefore, avail ourselves of the invitation addressed to us, to send a plenipotentiary to the negociations proposed to be carried on there.

"Our gracious sovereign is, on the contrary, compelled to add that he solemnly protests against all the decisions arising from such negociations, as well as against their consequences; and he does so with full reservation of all the claims and rights of himself, his Government, and his German provinces, claims and rights based upon treaties still in force.

"You will hand to the Prussian Cabinet a copy of the present despatch, in answer to the communication which it addressed to us through Count von Bernstorff."

The *Deutsche Zeitung* contains official information that, besides the Government of Weimar and Hesse, an unconditional acceptance of the Constitution and the provisions of the Parliament respecting the head of the Empire, has been tendered by the Plenipotentiaries of the Duchies of Holstein and Baden.

M. Camphausen, the Prussian Plenipotentiary at the Court of His Highness the Regent, arrived at Frankfort on the 13th instant. The

lesser German States and Governments are eager to anticipate a final Prussian declaration, by protesting their entire concurrence with the constitution of the empire.

The Parliamentary law against the practice of gambling in the German watering places and elsewhere will obtain force on and after the 1st of May instant, on which day the gambling houses at Aix-la-Chapelle, Wiesbaden, Bad Ems, Baden Baden, and Schlangenbad, and, indeed, all other gambling-houses in other watering-places, will be closed.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

Our Vienna letters are of the 12th instant. The Viennese are at present occupied by a rumour, and to all appearances a well founded one, of Count Stadion, one of the first men of the Austrian Cabinet, having tendered his resignation. This step of the noble Count was, it is stated, caused by his disgust at the manner in which the Hungarian affairs are managed. It appears the Austrian Cabinet are divided in their opinions as to the proper course which is to be taken with regard to Hungary, and Count Stadion, who is for going the whole length of the war, is displeased at finding himself outvoted by other advisers of the Crown, who would offer terms to the Hungarians or agree to theirs. Such, at least, is the statement which the *Presse*, the Austrian ministerial paper, makes of the case.

In proportion as the dangers of the Hungarian war become more threatening, does public and official opinion in Austria condemn the policy which entrusted the command of the army to Prince Windischgrätz, and which, in spite of his reverses, continues to uphold him in his position. Our correspondent informs us that the majority of the Cabinet would be glad to appoint another Commander-in-Chief; but that the Premier, Prince Schwarzenberg, yielding to private considerations, is reluctant to take a step which, though indispensable for the welfare of the country and the safety of the Crown, would compromise the dignity and hurt the feelings of his near kinsman, Prince Windischgrätz.

The last news from Hungary is to the effect that matters remain just as they were before. The Hungarian army have taken up positions on the Rakosh plain, under the walls of Pesth, and offered battle to the Austrians, who stand prepared to defend their possession of the Hungarian capital. Prince Windischgrätz, warned by his late mishaps, has declined accepting the battle, and it is sincerely hoped at Vienna that he will escape being forced to enter into an engagement. The left wing of his army, under his special command, stands at Waitzen; the centre, under General Schlick, is at Czinkota, a village on the road from Pesth to Gödöllö, and the right wing under Baron Jellachich, extends across the railroad line towards Alberti and Czegled. The heroic Ban was at one time given up as lost, and his re-appearance has caused great joy at head quarters.

The Magyars have again taken St. Tomas, which was last year so obstinately defended by the Servians.

The Servian Patriarch has been forced to fly from Becskerek to Panesova.

The command of the besieging army of Comorn, which has lately been in a state of mutiny, as most troops are when unsuccessful, has been entrusted to General Wolgemuth.

According to the *Ostdeutsche Post* of the 14th instant, the paper circulation of the Austrian State amounts to no less than 232 millions of florins, while the metallic currency, gold, silver, and copper, shows as low a figure as 32 millions. "A pennyworth of bread to such an enormous quantity of sack." As the public is only concerned to the amount of 41 millions of notes, the Austrian Government must have taken advantage of the credit of the bank to the amount of no less than 190 millions.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.

We learn from our Hamburgh correspondence of the 14th instant, that a bill was on that day posted on the Hamburgh Exchange, stating the Danish entrenchments near Duppel had been attacked and carried by the Saxon and Bavarian troops. We expect to have the details of this action in the next numbers of our Hamburgh papers.

SPAIN.

Our accounts from Madrid are of the 10th instant. M. de Lesseps represented to the Queen, on the 9th, his letter of recall; and his successor as Minister of France, M. Napoleon Bonaparte, was to be admitted to a private audience of her Majesty on the evening of the 10th. The *Gazette* announces the dispersion of the factious band of Bermudy, by the Captain-General of Toledo. A Carlist colonel, a chief of the staff, and several officers, had remained on the field.

The *Fomento*, Barcelona journal, of the 9th instant, quotes a despatch from Colonel Hore, announcing the capture of Marsal, of his aide-de-camp, Romero y Abril, and another individual. The column of Besala, commanded by Colonel Lafont, had completely routed the band of Serrat, with the loss of nineteen killed and sixty-nine prisoners. Serrat effected his escape with only five or six men. A letter from Vich, dated the 5th, states that one of the wounds of Cabrera having re-opened, he had resigned his command of the Montemolinists forces to the Cabecillas, Boquica, Estartus, and Sargatel.

The Three-per-Cents. were done at 24¼ to ¾ for cash; the Five-per-Cents. at 11 for paper; the Debt without interest at 4¼; and the Coupons at 6 for cash.

POLITICS OF RUSSIA.

(From the Times, March 17.)

WE advert with reluctance to a subject which threatens not only to add a serious cause of dissension to the numerous controversies and disputes now afflicting and distracting Europe, but which has already occasioned some coolness between the British Government and that Cabinet of the North with which it is at this time our especial interest to maintain amicable relations. But the manifest alarm of the Turkish Government and its active preparations for defence—the attitude of the British Ambassador at Constantinople—the language attributed to the last communications of the British Cabinet—and, above all, the tone recently assumed by the Emperor of Russia himself, are facts calculated to give far more importance to the present state of the Eastern question than has of late been attached to it. It must be acknowledged that at no period since the revolution of February has the aspect of Europe been less pacific. In Italy the outbreak of hostilities is daily expected; in Denmark the armistice expires next week, with no immediate indication that the preliminaries of peace will be signed within that period; at Frankfort the scheme of a German empire has been revived by Welker in the form most hostile to Austria; in Hungary the war is carried on with doubtful success, and not without the assistance of a dangerous and costly ally; at Gaeta conferences are about to open between the Catholic powers with a view to the restoration of the Pope by force of arms. All Europe is filled with wars and rumours of wars, save that, by a marvellous exception, which still gives us hopes of peace, the French nation have learned by their recent misfortunes the necessity of adhering to that pacific and conservative policy which the Government of Louis Napoleon practises in concert with this country. We had hoped, and we have not yet ceased to hope, that the Emperor of Russia, clearly discerning the causes of the manifold disorders of these times, would steadily reserve the influence of his government, and the resources of his empire, to uphold and assist by lawful means the restoration of those principles of authority and right which have been so openly violated, and that, without displaying any arbitrary intention of interfering in the internal affairs of other countries, he would hold himself in readiness to combine with other stable governments wherever justice and the peace of Europe might require such protection. That temperate and dignified policy which the Russian Cabinet has hitherto pursued would naturally insure to it a fair and useful influence in the affairs of the Baltic, in the alliances of Germany, and even, less directly, in the arrangements of Southern Europe; but such a policy is wholly at variance with the prosecution of selfish and ambitious schemes in the East. If we are to hold that the Emperor of Russia is capable of taking advantage of the present distracted state of Europe to turn his own arms against the Ottoman empire, he has a direct interest in aggravating the confusion which has paralyzed the world. He must be perfectly aware that democratic governments, just emerging from a revolution, or still struggling with social anarchy, are wholly unable to oppose any serious resistance to the military execution of projects which at any other period would have called forth the opposition of every statesman and every army in Europe. But he must also be aware that such an undertaking would estrange his government from every Cabinet which is interested in the maintenance of peace and the restoration of order. He would himself become the accomplice of the revolution, as completely as Alexander became at Tilsit the accomplice of Napoleon in his worst projects. The conduct of the Russian Court in these circumstances will determine whether it is governed by principles or by ambition—by a firm adherence to the cause of authority, or an unscrupulous pursuit of traditional conquest.

Subsequently to the disturbances which occurred last summer in the Moldo-Wallachian provinces, and to the occupation of those provinces by the Russian and Turkish troops, the Russian Embassy at Constantinople was instructed to urge the Porte to accede to a modification of the existing regulations for the nomination of the Hospodars of those principalities. By the treaty of Ackermann, concluded in 1826, it was stipulated that the Hospodars should be nominated for seven years, and might be deposed by the suzerain or the protecting powers; by the treaty of Adrianople, signed three years later, it was agreed that they should be appointed for life. The Russians required, for reasons of their own, that the Sultan should consent to revert to the former conditions of the treaty of Ackermann. We shall not attempt to examine the precise merits of such a question, but certain it is that this demand was vigorously resisted by Sir Stratford Canning, and was, thereupon, rejected by the Porte. The Turkish Ministers were probably well aware of the danger of this species of opposition to the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh, for they instantly proceeded to arm the whole frontier of the empire, looking at the same time to England and France to support them in the course which they had been induced to adopt. The Emperor of Russia, on the other hand, has signified his extreme displeasure and irritation at the measures taken by Turkey and her other allies to oppose his views on Moldavia and Wallachia, and has intimated in indirect language that the next time he makes a campaign across the Balkan it will not terminate at Adrianople.

Although we do not entertain a very lofty opinion of the military resources of Turkey, it would be an error to estimate them no higher than they were during the campaigns of 1828 and 1829. At that period the fleet of the Sultan had justbeen destroyed at Naverino, and Admiral Greig was complete master of the Black Sea. The reforms of the Turkish army were in their infancy, and Egypt contributed little to the defence of the empire. At the present time the Turkish arsenals will send out 40 ships, of which 8 or10 are three-deckers; the army now in preparation amounts to 300,000, of which about half are irregulars, who are already on their way from the Asiatic Pashalics to Constantinople; the revenue of the Ottoman empire has prodigiously increased since the abolition of monopolies in 1838; and there is every reason to suppose that Abbas Pasha, now hereditary ruler of Egypt, who has just received his investiture at Constantinople, would place the whole naval and military force of that dependency at the disposal of the Porte, his suzerain. Such a force, animated by religious fanaticism in the defence of the cities and provinces which they have occupied for four hundred years, is not to be despised even by the greatest military power of Europe; and we still infer that the Emperor Nicholas will not push this contest to extremities.

The real advantage of the Russian party, at this moment, lies in the division of the European Powers, and especially in the want of confidence between the two most pacific of them—Austria and Great Britain. Were the ancient bonds of union between the Courts of St. James' and Vienna in full force, and, still more, if the Government of the French Republic were induced to co-operate with Austria as well as with ourselves in the formidable questions which are agitating the South of Europe, the progress of Russian absolutism on the Danube, and the permanent triumph of anarchy in Italy, would be alike impossible. We have no doubt that the language of Sir Stratford Canning has been that of a statesman manfully resolved to defend the traditional policy of this country, to support the integrity and independence of the Ottoman Empire, and to avert an aggression which must be fatal to the general peace. But it is of extreme importance that not a word should have been said at Pera with more energy than will be shown in Downing-street, and if Russia construes the preparations of Turkey into a pretext for war, it must not be forgotten what responsibility rests with Powers who have countenanced those preparations. For ourselves, we should deeply regret the occurrence at this crisis in the affairs of Europe of an event calculated to disturb the harmony of our relations with the head of the Russian Empire, and to add so large an element of discord to the chances of war. Such an event would be disgraceful, and in the end calamitous, to Russia herself, but it would be still more fatal to the restoration of order on the continent of Europe, and possibly to peace throughout the world.

LOST LUGGAGE OFFICE.

[From an article in the *Quarterly Review* on the "North Western Railway:" said to be written by Sir F. B. HEAD.]

At a short distance from the terminus of the up-trains there is a foundling office, termed the Lost Luggage Office, in which are received all articles which the passengers leave behind them, and which on the arrival of every train are brought by the company's searcher to this office. The superintendent on receiving them records in a book the description of each article, stating on what day, by what train, in what carriage it arrived, and by whom found. All luggage bearing an address is kept about forty-eight hours, and if during that time no one calls for it, it is then forwarded by rail or other conveyance to its owner. In case it bears no address, if not inquired after, it is, after a month, opened; and if any clue to the owner can be found within, a letter is addressed to him. If no clue be found, the property is kept about two years, and has hitherto been sold by auction in the large coach factory to the company's servants—a portion of the proceeds being handed over to the sick fund for persons who have been hurt in the service, and the remainder to the "Friendly Society" among the men. It having, however, been ascertained that a few of the railway men who had spare cash purchased the greater portion of these articles, it has, we understand, very lately been determined henceforward to sell the whole of this property by auction exclusively to the public; and as the company's servants are not allowed to be purchasers, they can no longer derive any benefit whatever from lost property, which must often be of inestimable value to its owner, and which they therefore should have no interest, direct or indirect, in concealing from him.

A second ledger, entitled, 'Luggage Inquiry Book,' is kept in this office, and if the articles therein inquired after have not been brought in by the searcher, copies of the description are forwarded to each of the offices where lost luggage is kept; for by the company's orders all luggage found between Wolverton and London is without delay forwarded to the latter station, all between Wolverton and Birmingham to Birmingham, and so on.

It is possible, however, that the above orders may not have been attended to, and therefore, as the last resource, the superintendent of the lost luggage office at Euston-station writes to 310 stations on 42 lines of rails, to inquire after a lost article, be it ever so small, and if it be at none of these stations a letter is then addressed to the owner, informing him that his lost property is not on the railway.

In the office in which these ledgers and letter-books are made up, are to be seen on shelves and in compartments the innumerable articles which have been left in the trains during the last two months, each being ticketed and numbered with a figure corresponding with the entry-book in which the article is defined. Without, however, describing in detail this property, we will at once proceed to a large, pitch-dark, subterranean vaulted chamber, warmed by hot-air iron pipes, in which are deposited the flock of lost sheep, or, without metaphor, the lost luggage for the last two years.

Suspended from the roof there hangs horizontally in this chamber a gas-pipe about eight feet along, and as soon as the brilliant burners at each end were lighted, the scene was really astounding. It would be infinitely easier to say what there is not than what there is in the forty compartments, like great wine bins, in which all this lost property is arranged. One is choke-full of men's hats, another of parasols, umbrellas, and sticks of every possible description. One would think that all the ladies' reticules on earth were deposited in a third. How many little smelling-bottles—how many little embroidered pocket handkerchiefs—how many little musty eatables and comfortable drinkables—how many little bills, important little notes, and other very small secrets each may have contained, we felt that we would not for the world have ascertained; but when we gazed at the enormous quantity of red cloaks, red shawls, red tartan-plaids, and red scarfs piled up in one corner, it was, we own, impossible to help reflecting that surely English ladies of all ages who wear red cloaks, &c., must in some mysterious way or other be powerfully affected by the whine of compressed air, by the sudden ringing of a bell, by the sigh of their friends—in short, by the various conflicting emotions that disturb the human heart on arriving at the up terminus of the Euston station—for else how, we gravely asked ourselves, could we possibly account for the extraordinary red heap before us.

Of course, in this Rolando-looking cave there were plenty of carpet-bags, gun-cases, portmanteaus, writing-desks, books, Bibles, cigar-cases, &c.; but there were a few articles that certainly we were not prepared to meet with, and which but too clearly proved that the extraordinary terminus excitement which had suddenly caused so many virtuous ladies to elope from their red shawls—in short, to be all of a sudden not only in a 'bustle' behind, but all over—had equally affected men of all sorts and conditions.

One gentleman had left behind him a pair of leather hunting breeches! another his boot-jack! A soldier of the 22d regiment had left his knapsack, containing his kit! Another soldier of the 10th, poor fellow, had left his scarlet regimental coat! Some cripple, probably overjoyed at the sight of his family, had left behind him his crutches!! But what astonished us above all was, that some honest Scotchman, probably in the ectasy of suddenly seeing among the crowd the face of his faithful Janie, had actually left behind him the best portion of his bagpipe!!

Some little time ago the superintendent, on breaking open, previous to a general sale, a locked leather hat-box, which had laid in this dungeon two years, found in it, under the hat, £65 in Bank of England notes, with one or two private letters, which enabled him to restore the money to the owner, who, it turned out, had been so positive that he had left his hat-box at an hotel at Birmingham, that he had made no inquiry for it at the railway-office.

THE ANCHOR.—As regards the anchor used or not by the Egyptians, Mr. Jal says, "that among all the Egyptian naval figures with which he is acquainted, he could not find one object resembling an anchor. Nevertheless, the galleys which navigated in the Red Sea, spreading terror among the Indians, must have been able to moor at a distance from the shore, for they could not always approach, because of the surf of the sea, or because rocks and bars defended the shore; also to protect themselves from the enemy, who, bordering the coast, might have fought immediately on their approach. They were then obliged to place themselves out of reach of their projectiles." Probably they used large stones, or masses of stones, for the same office fulfilled, in latter times, by the single and double toothed anchor, which Mr. Jal believes from the following passage from Herodotus, (lib. 2, s. 95): "They are thus guided, the boats of burthen in descending the Nile, have a hurdle of twisted cane and furze, and a perforated stone of about two talents weight, (about 1 cwt.) The hurdle is bound with a rope in front of the ship, which is allowed to float on the course of the water; the stone is fastened behind with another rope; the hurdle, carried away by the rapid stream, pulls after it the baris, for thus this kind of ship is called; the stone behind drags the bottom of the water, and serves to guide its course." This stone is not altogether an anchor, but give it a somewhat considerable weight, and a rope of ample length, the baris, instead of going quite slowly down the Nile, will stop altogether in the middle of the stream. The first who had the idea of throwing a stone to the bottom of a river as a moderator, and to direct and abate the course of an embarkation, was the real inventor of the anchor. Pausanius may honour Midas with the invention of this important nautical instrument; or Pliny may attribute it to the Tyrhenans; yet the stone was always the primitive anchor; and if, at the time of Sesostris, no other means of stopping the ships at sea, or on the Nile, were known, this surely must have been. Arrian relates, that in a temple of a Goddess of Phasis, he was shown the anchor of the ship Argo; that it was of iron, and this circumstance, as well as the resemblance of this anchor with those of the contemporary Greeks of the second century A.U.C., led him to believe that it was posterior to the expedition of the Argonauts; he adds, "that in the same temple there were very old fragments of a stone anchor, which was more likely to be the anchor of the ship Argo." Ahenæus, speaking of the celebrated ship of Ptolemy Philopater, says, that "it had four wooden and eight iron anchors." The latter probably had neither teeth nor flukes, and how can we suppose that the others possessed them? What resistance could these wooden anchors have afforded to hold against the wind a mass like that which we must imagine to ourselves from the fabulous description of Ahenæus? The iron anchors could have been but ingots of a considerable weight. As to the wooden anchors they were great tubes filled with lead. We read, in fact, in the "Antiquities of Diodorus," that the Phœnicians, after having laden their vessels with silver in Sicily, extracted the lead from their anchors, and replaced it with silver. When a mass of stone, or an ingot of iron, was not employed, they used baskets filled with stones, or sacks full of sand or gravel. The historian of the expedition of Alexander, the same Arrian above-mentioned, says somewhere, that "Cratis had basket-work placed in front of the ships, filled with masses of rocks;" and, according to Polynæus, Iphicrates substituted for these anchors sacks of sand attached to the cables of the ships, and let down into the sea; and that the Emperor Leo, ordered (cap. xx. of the Naumacha,) not to omit in those parts where the sand was plentiful, and anchoring necessary, always to have ready to lower into the sea, instead of anchors, sacks full of sand or gravel. These examples Mr. Jal purposely multiplies, to prove that the anchor was long a mass, acting merely from its weight; and that even the iron was bent to bite into the earth with a sharp tooth, and the Greeks could call it ancura, from the word ancuros (crooked)—the primitive anchor was still employed.—*The Ship, by Mr. Steintz.*

THE SABBATH.—The Sabbath is God's special present to the working man, and one of its chief objects is to prolong his life, and preserve efficient his working tone. In the vital system it acts like a compensation-pond; it replenishes the spirits, the elasticity and vigour which the last six days have drained away, and supplies the force which is to fill the six days succeeding; and in the economy of existence, it answers the same purpose as, in the economy of income, is answered by a saving's bank. The frugal man who puts aside a pound to-day, and another pound next month, and who in a quiet way is always putting past his stated pound from time to time, when he grows old and frail, gets not only the same pounds back again, but a good many pounds besides. And the conscientious man, who husbands one day of existence every week—who, instead of allowing the Sabbath to be trampled and torn in the hurry and scramble of life, treasures it devoutly up—the Lord of the Sabbath keeps it for him, and in length of days and a hale old age gives it back with usury. The savings' bank of human existence is the weekly Sabbath!—*North British Review.*

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